# The People's Press.

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## The People's Press.

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### Lines to a Skeleton.

[Fifty years ago the London *Morning Chronicle* published a poem entitled "Lines to a Skeleton," which excited much attention. Every effort, even to the offering of a reward of fifty guineas, was vainly made to discover the author. All that ever transpired was, that the poem, written in a fair, clerky hand, was found near a skeleton of remarkable beauty of form and color, in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn, and that the curator of the Museum had them sent to Mr. Perry of the *Morning Chronicle*.

Behold this ruin! 'Twas a skull,
Once of ethereal spirit full;
This narrow cell was life's retreat,
This space was thought's mysterious seat;
What beauteous vision filled this spot!
What dreams of pleasure long forgot!
Nor hope, nor joy, nor love, nor fear,
Have left one trace of record here.

Beneath this mouldering canopy
Once shone the bright and busy eye;
But start not at the dismal void
If social love that eye employed—
If with no lawless fire it gleamed,
But through the dew of kindness beamed—
That eye shall be forever bright
When sun and stars are sunk in night.

Within this hollow cavern hung
The ready, swift the tuneful tongue,
If falsehood's honey it disdained;
And when it could not praise, was chained;
If bold in virtue's cause it spoke,
Yet gentle record never broke,
This silent tongue shall plead for thee,
When time unveils eternity.

Say, did those fingers delve the mine?
Or with its envied rubies shine?
To hew the rock or wear the gem
Can little now avail to them.
But if the page of truth they sought,
Or comfort to the mourner brought,
These hands a richer meed shall claim,
Than all that wait on wealth or fame.

Avails it whether bare or shod,
These feet the path of duty trod?
If from the halls of ease they fled
To seek afflictions humble shed;
If grandeur's guilty bribe they spurned,
And home to virtue's dot returned,
These feet with angel's wings shall vie,
And tread the palace of the sky.

## Jack Sprout's Conversion.

A LIFE SKETCH.

Jack Sprout swore a terrible oath. In fact he swore quite a number of oaths for he was very angry. It was nothing wonderful for Jack Sprout to swear, even in the presence of his wife, for he was sadly given to the habit of using profane language. And yet Jack was a good husband; an indulgent father; an honest, industrious man; an accommodating neighbor, and he possessed many excellencies of character which might have made him a valuable member of society, had it not been for certain loose habits which had marked his course from childhood. His parents had been careless and profane before him; his father had been a rough, tough customer; so Jack naturally enough came up in the same track. But he was good looking and kind hearted, and genial and social, and so he had gained for a wife one of the very best maidens of our town, as well as one of the handsomest.

Master Freddy Sprout, aged five years, stood by his mother's side, with a sadly begrimmed and tear streaken face, and his story was that Solomon Gordon had whipped him with a stick, and the boy's legs still bore a few slight tokens of the castigation. Two other boys had come home with Master Freddy, and their testimony corroborated that which the sufferer had given. Freddy, with some of his playmates, had been throwing stones at Mr. Gordon's dog, and one of the missiles hurled by Freddy had hit the animal and caused him to howl with pain. Of course the stone thrown by such a tiny hand could not have inflicted much injury upon the canine brute; but Solomon Gordon loved his dog, and when he saw what had been done, he caught Master Freddy and gave him a thrashing; for be it known, that Solomon Gordon was just such another man as Jack Sprout—warm-hearted, generous and neighborly; but rough, uneducated, strong-willed and impulsive.

Jack Sprout put on his hat and prepared to sally forth. His lips were pale and tightly compressed, and the huge muscles in his arms worked like bundles of ropes.

"Dear Jack," pleaded his wife, "don't go out now."

"Let me alone, Abby. No man shall strike a child of mine without having a chance to strike me. I shall go and see Sol. Gordon, and I'll give him such a licking that he won't forget in a hurry!" And Jack closed the sentence with a terrible oath.

"No, no, Jack—don't go. What good will it do? Wait until you are more cool!"

"Pshaw! Go away, Abby. There is not power enough on earth to save Sol. Gordon from a good drubbing; and I'll give it to him before the sun goes down!"

And as Jack Sprout looked at that moment he gave awful evidence that he was physically able to make good his promise. For a more magnificent structure of framework and muscle, was not to be found in town.

"Dear Jack," cried his wife, taking her husband by the arm, "oh, do listen to me for a moment. Freddy is not much hurt, and he ought not to have thrown stones at Gordon's dog. You know Solomon and his wife set everything by the little animal, and he would not bark at the boys if they did not plague him. If you go and find Gordon as you are now, you will only make matters worse. Oh, I wish you would drop it."

Jack only shook his head and smiled one of those smiles which are so terrible on the face of an angry man.

"Oh, Jack, if you will only try the effect of kindness upon Solomon. He is a good man at heart"—

Jack interrupted his wife with a derisive sneer.

"Don't laugh at me, Jack. I tell you it would be better to do so than to resort to blows. If you were attacked I should not blame you for fighting to protect yourself; but this is not a case that calls for your strength of muscle. There is a higher and nobler strength that you can use now."

"Oh!" uttered Jack, "you are preaching. You are giving some of your Sunday School lessons. But I don't want them. You may experience religion as much as you please, but you must not preach the stuff to me."

"Jack," spoke the wife with stern solemnity, "have I been any worse since I began to have an interest in religious things."

"No, Abby—you were good always."

"Then why will you not listen to me? If you will stay with me now—if you will until your anger is cooled—and then go and speak kindly to Solomon Gordon, I give you my solemn pledge that you will feel a thousand times better than you will if you"—

But Jack would not hear his wife out. He had sworn that he would thrash Solomon Gordon, and he would keep his word. His temper was at boiling point, and he was fairly aching to get his hands on the man who had dared to strike his boy; for Freddy was his pet, and every blow that was made upon his child's body had made a mark of fire upon his own heart. So he put his wife away from him and hurried from the house, slamming the door after him.

Away went Jack Sprout with rapid, heavy steps, and had Solomon Gordon fallen in his way just then, he would have most assuredly been severely beaten; for though Solomon was a stout bold man, yet Jack was a very Hercules.

But Jack was destined to get pretty thoroughly cooled off before meeting the object of his wrath. As he approached the bridge that spanned the river just below the falls, he heard loud cries of alarm, and upon hurrying forward he found that a boy had fallen from one of the projecting timbers into the water. He looked over the railing, and saw the little fellow coming to the surface of the foaming, boiling flood—a curly-headed boy just about the age of his own, darling Freddy—stretching forth his tiny arms in agony of despair. It was a terrible place, that seething, roaring pool, where the waters of the great river came pouring down from over the high dam. But Jack did not hesitate. He forgot everything but the danger of the little one—and only stopping to kick off his boots and throw aside his coat, he leaped down into the angry flood. He grasped the boy in his arms and then struck for the shore. It was a terrible struggle, but the strong man persevered. More than once those who had gathered upon the bridge and upon the rocks, had reason to fear that neither man nor child would come forth alive, but Jack held his own against the mad torrent, and finally reached the shore where many hands were ready to help him. As for himself, a few minutes rest so far restored him that he was able to walk, and had sustained no injury save a few slight bruises. And, as for the boy, he had come forth in safety, for Jack had held him up high above the water, during all the time of his struggle.

When Jack Sprout had regained his strength and was able to speak, he looked to see the child he had saved, and he saw that it was Andy Gordon, a bright-eyed curly-haired, fair-faced boy, not a year older than his own son Freddy.

"Where's papa?" asked the dripping child.

"He is coming," answered some one in the crowd.

Jack looked up and saw Solomon Gordon coming—Solomon, pale and terror-stricken—and with all possible haste he seized his coat and boots, and hurried away. He could not meet Solomon Gordon then.

"Mercy! What is it Jack?"

Mrs. Sprout was alarmed. Her husband was dripping wet, his step tottering, his breathing was labored, and there was a livid mark upon his forehead, as though he had received a heavy blow.

"It is nothing, Abby."

"Pshaw! D'ye think Sol. Gordon could have done this? I have been in the river. A little boy had fallen from the bridge right into the flood beneath the falls. I jumped in and brought him out."

"Alive?"

"Yes, alive and unhurt."

"Thank God! Whose child was it, Jack."

Jack hesitated.

"Don't stop to ask questions now, Abby, but make me a cup of hot, strong tea while I get on some dry clothes."

Jack put on dry garments, and when he had rested awhile he drank his tea, and in the course of an hour all traces of exhaustion had passed away.

"I tell you, Abby, I've had a good many tough jobs in my day, but I never had one like that before. A weaker man than I could never have brought out the child alive."

"Oh, how good it is, Jack, to use one's strength in such a case. But whose child was it? Do you not know?"

Before Jack could answer, the outer door was unceremoniously opened, and Solomon Gordon entered the apartment. Abby shrank back in alarm when she saw how pale and excited the man looked, and how he trembled, for she did not notice the moist brimming light that shone in his swollen eyes.

"Jack!" spoke the new comer, in a gasping manner, at the same time holding out both his hands. He choked and stammered, but presently gained strength to add "O, my God, what can I say? Jack! Jack!" Here the strong man broke fairly down and burst into tears.

Jack, almost as much affected as was his visitor, arose and took the extended hands.

"Never mind, Sol. It's all right."

"No, no," cried Gordon. "It isn't right. It can never be right. O, what can I do? Jack, if I could only go back to where I was this morning! My God! I beat your child for a trifling thing, and you have saved mine from a terrible death—saved him almost at the expense of your own life. Kill me if you will. Beat me, Jack. Do anything you like, only forgive me for what I did to your little Freddy—forgive me, so that this saving act of yours shan't be always like a heap of coals upon my head!"

And then with sudden impulse—under influence of an emotion such as he had never before experienced, Jack Sprout said:

"Solomon, I see you're all right. You have no more reason to thank God that I saved your child than I have. When I went forth from my house I was full of wrath; madness and curses were upon my heart. I should have sought such revenge as the wild beasts seek. Is it not better that I found your little Andy in the flood? And is it not better that my great strength was used in saving his life? I forgive you, Sol, from the bottom of my heart. And now I say, its all right!"

And so was cemented a friendship holy and lasting.

Seemingly light perturbations in the current of a man's life sometimes work marvelous changes for good and ill.

"Abby," said Jack Sprout—it was late in the evening, and they had been sitting for some time without speaking—"I believe I am converted!"

"Jack!"

"Yes, Abby, I am converted. Saul of Tarsus, that you read to Freddy about last Sunday, was not more suddenly brought to light than I have been. Really and truly there is more virtue in kindness than enmity; it blesses everything and everybody. He who bestows it is as much blessed as he who receives."

And then the wife with her arm placed gently around her husband's neck, kindly said:

"Dear Jack, wouldn't we both be happier if we would try to live by the blessed rules laid down by the Saviour! Oh, I know that they were given by One who sought our highest good, and I think we should find much joy in trying to square our lives by the golden rule."

And Jack with a kiss, made answer:
"My darling, we will try."

### Jefferson's Wedding.

The following scene is from the "Early Days of Jefferson," in the New York Century:

"Belinda" (Jefferson's first love) had been married many years, and her old admirer was approaching thirty, when he met a young lady of twenty-two, who had produced a strong impression upon him. She was a little above the medium hight, slender, but elegantly formed. A fair complexion, with a delicate tint of the rose; large hazel eyes, full of life and feeling, and luxuriant hair of rich, soft auburn, formed a combination of attractions which were eminently calculated to move the heart of a youthful bachelor.—In addition to all this, the lady was admirably graceful; she rode, danced and moved with elegant ease, and sang and played on the harpsichord very sweetly.

"Add still to these accomplishments the possession of excellent good sense, very considerable cultivation, a warm, loving heart, and last, though not least, notable talents for house-keeping, and it will not be difficult to understand how the youthful Mr. Jefferson came to visit very frequently at the lady's residence, in the county of Charles City. I was called 'The Forest,' and the name of the lady was Mrs. Martha Skelton. She was the daughter of John Wales, an eminent lawyer, and had married in her seventeenth year, Mr. Skelton, who dying in 1768, left his young wife a widow of nineteen. As the three years of mourning began to expire, the beautiful young lady found herself besieged at 'The Forest' by numerous visitors. Of these three were favorites with the fair Mrs. Skelton, of whom Mr. Thomas Jefferson was one. The tradition runs that the pretentions of the rivals were decided either by the musical accomplishments of the young counselor, or by the fears of his opponents. The tale is differently related. One version is, that the two unfortunate gentlemen encountered each other on Mrs. Skelton's door-steps, but hearing Mr. Jefferson's violin and voice accompanying the lady in a pathetic song, gave up the contest thenceforth, and retired without entering, convinced that the affair was beyond their control.

"The other story is that all three met at the door, and agreed that they would take turns. Mr. Jefferson entered first, and the tones of the lady in singing with her companion deprived the listners of all hope.—However this may be, it is certain that the beautiful widow consented to become Mrs. Jefferson; and on the 1st of January, 1777, there was a grand festival at the 'Forest.' Friends and kindred assembled from far and near; there was frolicing and dancing after the abundant old fashion, and we find from 'the bridegroom's note book that the servants and fiddlers received especial fees from his pocket."

It snowed without, but within all was mirth and enjoyment, in the light and warmth of the great log fires, roaring in honor of the occasion. Soon after the performance of the ceremony the bridegroom and his bride set out in their carriage for Monticello, where Mr. Jefferson had commenced building in 1769, just before the destruction by fire of his patrimonial house of Shadwell." The journey was not to end without adventures. As they advanced towards the mountains the snow increased in depth, and finally they were compelled to leave the carriage and proceed upon their way on horseback.

Stopping to rest at Blenheim, the seat of Col. Carter, where they found, however, no one but an overseer, they left it at sunset, resolutely bent upon reaching Monticello before night. It was eight miles distant, and the road, which was rather a mountain bridle path than an honest highway, was incumbered with snow three feet deep. We may fancy the sensations of the newly married bride at the chill appearance of the landscape as she passed along the snow; but she was a woman of courage and good sense, and did not care for inconvenience. It was late when they arrived, and a cheerless reception awaited them—or rather there was no reception at all. The servants had gone to bed, and the place was as dark and silent as the grave. Conducting his wife to the little pavilion, which was the only part of the house habitable at the time, Mr. Jefferson proceeded to do the honors. On a shelf behind some books, part of a bottle of wine was discovered, and this formed the supper of the bridegroom and bride. Far from being annoyed or discontented by the reception, however, it only served for a topic of jest and laughter. The young lady was merry and light hearted as a bird, and sent her clear voice ringing through the dreary little pavilion as gayly as she had ever done in the cheerful drawing-room of "The Forest." Thus the long hours of the winter night fled away winged with laughter, merriment and song. The vigil was a mirthful incident rather than a trial of their equanimity. They were young and they had just been married. When hands are clasped, and hearts beat close together, there is very little gloom in darkness, and winter nights are not cold. This little moral sentiment will not, I hope be criticised as too romantic for the "dignity of history." It doubtless explains how a young lady and gentleman, both used to every comfort and luxury, found the gloomy little pavilion in the midst of three feet of snow, neither dark nor cold, in that January night long ago.

### GREENLAND ICEBERGS.

SYNOPSIS OF A LECTURE ON "THE LAND OF THE ICEBERGS," BY DR. ISAAC I. HAYES.

The Arctic regions have always been regarded with a feeling of awe such as is ever associated with "the unknown." Yet men have not failed to sail in these forbidden seas, and even to search a track across the continent through its waters. It had been his fortune to spend nearly five years in those regions, first in 1854—55, with Dr. Kane, and again in command of an expedition of his own. And it would be his object to give his hearers some conception of the country. Greenland was the real land of icebergs, the section where the largest of them are found. The population was very sparse—perhaps some 600 or 700 whites scattered along the coast.—Aside from these were the blubber-eating, fur clothed, seal-hunting, hut inhabiting Esquimaux. Together they form the entire population of the region.

The chief settlement was called Upernavik, the most northern colony upon the globe. The view upon reaching the harbor was far from being unpleasant. Behind them stretched the sea dotted with icebergs, while away on the land rose one of the most noble mountains in the world, running up to a cone shaped point. Just in front of them was the town, built upon a desolate field of rock, broken up with fissures and strange as it may seem, named, as translated in English, "The Summer Retreat." The speaker entered into an extended notice of the society of the town, showing that even in this out-of-the-way settlement were all the social differences that are to be found in more civilized regions.

The whole coast of Greenland was cut up by fiords or bays, just as the coast of Norway. Starting with a guide, he undertook an exploring tour. The blazing sunlight fell upon them, not giving any intermission for night as with us, and investing the whole country with a continual glory. Soon they reached the ice forest; masses of straight walls on every side of massive whiteness, masses of sharp pointed turrets, the shapes created by the heat of the sun, masses whose huge sides were worn out by cascades, masses, indeed, of all shapes, splitting and cracking to pieces, filling the air with startling sounds.—These noises became at last so incessant that they resembled a fusillade of artillery, and reminding one of a salute to the voyagers from some unknown friends. Sometimes the noises came like the sudden discharge of a huge park of artillery, and again with a prolonged sound, like a peal of distant thunder. Finally they were surrounded by the floating bergs, until it was impossible to tell in what direction they were going or wished to go.

While watching these grand sights, his attention was called by his attendant to a strange sight. "There," said the latter, "comes the crouching lion." And gazing, he saw an immense berg which by the action of heat and water; had assumed almost the precise aspect of a lion couchant. Soon a frightful noise attracted them and they saw the head of the lion fall to the water. The equilibrium being lost, the berg began to rock and at last turned completely over in the water presenting during the process many a wierd shape. The wave created by the commotion caused the other bergs to rock and sway, until the situation of their little boat was anything but pleasant. They were induced to seek the shore, which having done, they climbed its rugged front, and gaining a view of the glacier from which all these bergs had come, they could trace its gradual ascent to a great height until it was lost in the great Mer de Glace, or Sea of Ice, which covers nearly the whole of Greenland. This was the great reservoir of icebergs, which found their outlet through the glaciers between the mountain defiles of the coast, such as he had already described. Reaching the sea, they were broken off into numberless fragments, some of which found their way down into the Central Atlantic. The great Mer de Glace is formed by the steady accumulations of snow year by year and century by century. Of course, this immense amount of snow and ice cannot go on accumulating forever. It will find some outlet and dispose of the accretions. This is done by the dissolving of the discharged icebergs in the sea. Rowing [illegible] of these as it floated in Baffin's Bay, he found it [illegible] above the water, indicating a depth of 2,000 feet under the same. In the voyage around it he found that they rowed about three miles. The quantity was so great that, if taken to New York and peddled out at the current rates from the ice wagons, the proceeds would pay off the national debt some two or three times over.

Of course, a view of the seperation of an iceberg from the front glacier was one of the grandest sights in nature. It was his fortune once to witness such a sight. After numerous premonitory crackings and groanings, suddenly, with a loud report it bounded up, shedding water from its sides in volumes like Niagara, striking numerous other bergs, and lashing the sea into a tremendous motion.

If any one supposed that the icebergs were of salt water, let them be undeceived. The ice of the bergs was the clearest, the most lucid and sweet to the taste, of any in the world. Upon one of the bergs he once found a clear transparent lake of pure water, not less than a quarter of a mile long. The only salt water ice was the field ice which so hindered mariners in their Arctic explorations.

The doctor here entered into a very amusing description of a family of one husband, three wives, seven children, and numberless dogs, which he found living on an island in the fiord he had been exploring. The island was scarcely one hundred feet above the water, not a quarter of a mile in circumference, and spotted here and there with miniature trees, plants and flowers. Upon this island lived this family the head of which was as proud as any lord or emperor. They lived in a little seven by nine hut, reached only by a long underground passage. Here, amid the everlasting cannonade of the icebergs, this savage lord lived, feeding upon the numerous seal, walrusses, and countless waterfowl, which resort there in summer to secrete their young. He had a conversation with this native of the soil, which would give some impression of the habits and philosophy of the genuine, unconverted Esquimaux. When asked if he didn't know it was wrong to have more than one wife, the savage, whose name was Metak, replied that all great hunters like him must of course have several wives.—He needed them to cut up the seals and walrusses that he caught. One wife could not do it. He would not go to Upernavik on account of the missionaries. When told he was a lazy man, he replied with great pride, "Of course I am lazy, all great hunters are lazy." Did the stranger expect he was going to work? He kept his wives for that purpose. His ideas of the future state centered in what he called "The Happy Island," where the grass grew all over, where it was ever warm, and where numberless pots of seal meat, placed by the Great Spirit, waited only their wish to taste. When told of hell which Christians prepared for their sinners, and of the heat which was so great, he replied, "That is the place where I want to go." His heaven did not admit the presence of women, who would not be needed there, as there was no seal meat for them to cut up it being already done by the Great Spirit.

They had almost no vices, and as a necessary result, almost no virtue. They had no laws, nor indeed much need for them. There were few collisions among them, but such as did happen were usually settled by violence. The aggrieved party would lay in wait behind a ledge or a pack of ice for his enemy, and, when he saw him, would harpoon him in the back as he would a seal. They never stole from each other, but the best man among them was he who could steal the most from a white man. Yet, in the absence of laws, there was a sort of public sentiment among them which had more or less influence for good.

The Exquimaux are a cold-blooded people, though not a cruel or inhospitable people. A stranger is allowed to remain with them and eat as long as he chooses. He will never be asked to go away, nor will he be invited to come again. They were originally an Asiatic tribe, who had found their way across Behring Straits of Greenland, where they find a region fitted to their wants.

The Greenland winter of four months is not rendered so dreary from want of light as might be imagined, owing to the moon, which in some degrees atones for the sun. The natives can easily pursue their hunting by its light, and to it is added the illumination of the Aurora. During this season, the speaker had made a trip of ninety miles into the interior over the Mer de Glace. He did not find the lack of light and heat the worst feature. It was the terrible sense of desolation, of utter silence, which as time passes on, oppresses one to an unbearable extent. The absence of life, the absence of motion, the absence of any thing tangible upon which the mind may rest, all, at last, lead to an oppression of the heart, which it seems impossible to bear. A universal death seems to surround one. There is no expression on the face of nature so full of expression as this silence and solitude of the Arctic night.

The speaker closed with a brief reference to the open polar ocean, the edge of which he had reached, in latitude 86, and the existence of which might be considered as demonstrated. It now only remained for science to explore its wastes, and he hoped it would not be long ere the most northern portion of the earth would be reached.

### The Valley of the Amazon.

A region of country which stretches across a whole continent and is flooded for half the year, where there can never be railroads or highways, or even pedestrian travelling to any great extent, can hardly be considered as dry land. It is true that [illegible] has an ocean [illegible] the tidal ebb and flow, that its rise and fall obey a large orb, and are ruled by the sun, and not the moon; but it is nevertheless, subject to all the conditions of a submerged district, and must be treated as such. Indeed these semi-annual changes of level are far more powerful in their influence on the life of the inhabitants than any marine tides. People sail half the year above districts where for the other half they walk, though hardly dry shod, over the soaked ground; their occupations, their dress, their habits, are modified in accordance with the dry and wet seasons. And not only the ways of life, but the whole aspect of the country the character of the landscape, are changed. The two picturesque cascades, at one of which we took our bath the other morning, and at this season such favorite resorts with the inhabitants of Manaos, will disappear in a few months, when the river rises for some forty feet above its lowest level. Their bold rocks and shady nooks will have become river bottom. All that we hear or read of the extent of the Amazon and its tributaries, fails to give an idea of its immensity as a whole. One must float for months upon its surface, in order to understand how fully water has the mastery over land along its borders. Its watery labyrinth is rather a fresh-water ocean, cut up and divided by land, than a network of rivers. Indeed, this whole valley is an aquatic, not a terrestrial basin; and it is not strange when looked upon from this point of view, that its forests should be less full of life, comparatively, than its rivers.—*Agassiz's Journey in Brazil.*

DISCOVERY OF A MASTODON'S SKELETON.—The Charleston *Courier* states that Capt. C. O. Boutelle, of the U. S. Coast Survey, while making explorations in the neighborhood of St. Helena Island, S. C., recently, unearthed a huge mastodon, lying in a bed of marl. When discovered the huge monster was fixed precisely in the position it is believed to have been when it laid down to die before the flood. The skeleton was perfect but a portion of the bones very soft, while other parts are petrified. The bones are of enormous size. Professor C. U. Shepperd, of the South Carolina Medical College, will exhume the monster and take it to Charleston. It is the first mastodon yet discovered on the Atlantic though it has heretofore been met with in the West.

The new Chassepot rifle has cost the French army $20,000,000 thus far. Russia, for the Remington rifle has paid $22,000,000, and Austria $16,000,000. Great Britain has paid $13,000,000 for the new Sinder rifle. Its first cost is less than that of the Chassepot, but it is ultimately dearer, owing to the expense of its cartridges.

APPEARANCE OF A COMET.—The comet known in astronomical circles as Brorson's comet, has made its appearance. It may be seen with an instrument of low power appearing like a hazy star just striking the Northern border of the beautiful group of the Pleiades, and moving in a northeasterly direction. We may scarcely hope to get more than a very distant and imperfect view of it.

☞ We invite the attention of the public to our stock of Blank Books and Paper.


# The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1868.


☞ While, in this section of the country, the latter part of winter and the spring have been unusually wet,—to some alarmingly so,—complaints are made of a remarkable drought in Western New York. It is said that comparatively little rain has fallen in that section for nearly a year.

☞ Impeachment has not yet been decided. The case is still being argued, and the impression about Washington seems to be, that the President will be convicted of the charges preferred against him, and deposed.

The Washington *Star* of May 4th, represents impeachment stock as fluctual, the President and his counsel being confident of his acquittal. They figure out, not more at the outside, than thirty-two votes for conviction.

If, from the above, the question—"what of impeachment?"—is answered, we are satisfied.

STORM.—On the 4th inst., at Shanghai, Illinois, 14 houses were blown down, two churches unroofed, and four persons killed.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—On Wednesday evening, as Eli Banner and Charles ——, both colored, in the employ of Dr. Shaffner, were returning from work, about two miles from this place, near the forks of the Brookstown and Plankroads, Eli was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

Charles relates the circumstance as follows:—They had started for home in a one-horse wagon, and Eli had just opened the fence, for the wagon to pass through, when he was fatally struck by the electric fluid. Charles and the horse were both knocked down and stunned, but soon recovered.

☞ The like of the rainy season we have experienced for weeks is not within the memory of the oldest citizen. So much thunder and lightning this early in the season, also, is said to be unprecedented.

FIRE COMPANY.—It being deemed of the greatest importance to have a well-regulated *Fire Company* in this place, all young men favoring the re-organization of the Fire Company are informed that a meeting for that purpose will be held in the *Town Hall*, on this, Friday evening, the 8th inst., at 8 o'clock.

SOUTHERN CONSTITUTIONS.—On the 5th the President transmitted the South Carolina and Arkansas Constitutions to Congress and they were referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

President Cowles, and other prominent gentlemen, left Raleigh on Wednesday, for Washington City, to place the new Constitution for North Carolina in the hands of the President, according to the requirements of the reconstruction acts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Job. Worth—U. S. Collector's Tax Notice.

T. Chitty—Dep. U. S. Marshall. Execution sale of whiskey.

H. W. Fries, Pres.—Notice to claimants N. W. N. C. R. R.

Life of Jeff. Davis.—Agents wanted.

THE SOUTHERN HOME JOURNAL, is the title of a first-class newspaper, published in Baltimore, at $3 per annum. It is handsomely printed on fine, white paper, and well-deserving the patronage of the South.

Specimen copies may be seen at this office.

**Headq'rs Second Military District,**
CHARLESTON, S. C., May 2nd, 1868.

Hon. C. J. COWLES, *President Constitutional Convention of North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C.*

SIR: Election returns have been received from 77 Counties of the State of North Carolina, showing a majority of 21,828 votes in favor of the ratification of the Constitution, submitted to the voters of this State at the election held on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd of April, ultimo.

While the returns to be received from the remaining 12 counties will probably change the majority somewhat, they will so little affect the general result, that I am authorized to announce officially that a majority of the votes cast by the qualified electors of the State, upon the question of ratifying or rejecting the Constitution, have been in favor of ratification, and that it has been duly ratified.

Very resp'y., Sir, your obd't serv't,
ED. R. S. CANBY,
*Bvt. Maj. Genl. Commanding.*

The peach crop in Delaware has not been injured by late cold weather, notwithstanding reports to the contrary.

Cholera is reported to be prevailing in the country surrounding Grand Coteau, La., and it is said that freedmen are dying at the rate of eight or ten a day.

### Origin of the Ku-Klux Klan.

We see a letter going the rounds of the newspapers, purporting to have been written by an original member of the Ku-Klux Klan, dated from Pulaski, Tennessee, explaining the origin of the Klan. As a good deal of curiosity has been excited in relation to this matter, and the easily duped misled to some extent, we transfer the explanation of the rise and progress of the K. K. K. to our columns:

PULASKI, Tenn., April 25, 1868.

Several young men of this place, "hungering and thirsting" after amusement, resolved upon masquerading, parading through the streets at night visiting public assemblies, and occasionally appearing at agricultural fairs in the day time. Their attire was exceedingly grotesque, but not very alarming. The principal feature was the apparant great height of the character, made so by an enormous hat or cap rising loftily in the shape of a cone. Long and flowing robes of divers colors were mostly worn, but a few of the masquers might be seen clad in Spanish jackets and wide trowsers, with cap and feathers. The watch call was a child's whistle, and the movements of the party were directed by a baton of wood flourished by the Grand Cyclops. Marching in single file, a few presented the appearance of many. Their place of meeting was where they could most easily conceal themselves while dressing and preparing for the evening's entertainment. Their ludicrous aspect burlesque anties for a while created a sensation, but the performances becoming stale the actors retired from the stage, and the Ku-Klux-Klan gradually faded away.

The only incident occurring during the reign of the Ku-Klux which occasioned a suspicion of its being an organization—and political at that—arose from the natural fears of the freedmen, and fears of another kind on the part of the squad of Tennessee militia who were at that time stationed here. The "boys" one night marched in the direction of the place of meeting of the "League," and then diverging, approached some half a mile of a militia camp, and very foolishly fired a few pistol shots in the air. Then there was a call "to arms," and in a few days an investigation was had by a military officer, from Nashville, which resulted in nothing. The incident, however, was noised abroad, and public attention was arrested. Other boys, also wishing fun, masqueraded in various localities, until the Ku-Klux became an institution of amusement in almost every neighborhood, to the great dread of the aforesaid "persons of African descent" and militia-men. This is the true expose of the "rise and progress" of the Ku-Klux-Klan.

A very near neighbor has the honor of being the first Grand Cyclops, and it affords him no little amusement in reading the papers of the day, in which the doings of his followers are so amply displayed. One thing is certain, its begining was for fun. What it has become elsewhere this deponent further saith not.

A few more words: There are no such words as "Ku-Klux" to be found in any language. They mean nothing. They were used because they ment nothing; just as the originator has introduced another word—Gew-ee-Whillikins.

It is to be lamented that the simple object of the original Ku-Kluxes should be so perverted as to become political and pernicious in its demonstrations. The first departure in this section, from its purpose, resulted in the death of a very worthy young man. If it had become a regular organization, with guerilla and "lynch-law" attributes, then better the Ku-Klux had never been heard of, and the sooner such organization is dissolved the better for the country at large—especially for the South. All secret political orders, clubs, clans or associations are pernicious in their tendencies, and every good man and sensible patriot should persistently express his disapprobation of them.

How forcible the exclamation, "Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth."

K. K.

### Our Railroad.

We copy the following from the Greensboro *Times*, indicating the location of the road, as the latest reliable information in regard to its progress. Hope this movement may never be regretted.

**The Eastern Terminus N. W. N. C. R. R.**

The citizens assembled in the court-house on Wednesday evening to hear the proposition of the Directors through their President, Mr. H. W. Fries, of Salem. It was stated that if we would grade the road to the County line we could consider the road located to this place. After some remarks from Mr. Fries, Col. Shober, D. F. Caldwell, and C. P. Mendenhall, it was unanimously

*Resolved*, That the subscribers to the stock of the North Western N. C. R. R. Co., do agree to guarantee the grading of the road from Greensboro to the Forsyth County line, in the direction of the town of Salem, as the same shall be located upon a survey of the said route; and that each subscriber sign a bond to secure the same, in proportion to the subscription made by them respectively, on the book.

Whereupon the subscribers present came forward and subscribed their names to the bond.

C. P. MENDENHALL,
Chairman.

WILL U. STEINER
Secretary.

The loss of the bill relative to the Federal debt puts an end to all military preperation in Germany. The reduction of the Prussian army to peace footing will be commenced on May 1.

The latest advice from New Zealand reports a terrible destruction of life and property by storm and floods. The native tribes are again hostile, and it is reported that "Fenianism is likely to give trouble." In New South Wales there has also been much destruction of property and life by storms.

### Death of William C. Rives.

RICHMOND, April 26.—A telegram from Charlottesville, announces the death, yesterday, of William C. Rives, former U. S. Minister to France and Senator from Va. aged 75.

Deceased was born in Virginia on May 4, 1793, and had therefore nearly completed his 75th year. He studied law under Thomas Jefferson, was a member of the Staunton Convention of 1816, and served four terms in the Virginia Legislature. He was elected to Congress in 1823, and served three successive terms. Mr. Rives was also three times chosen to represent Virginia in the United States Senate, and was twice appointed Minister to France, first by President Jackson, and the second time by President Taylor. On President Pierce's accession, in 1853, he retired to private life, but emerged at the rebellion to act as a member of the Peace Congress of 1861, and afterwards of the so called Confederate Congress. Mr. Rives was an author as well as politician, having published a "History of the life and Times of Madison."

### Mr. Davis' Trial.

RICHMOND, May 2, P. M.

Mr. Davis' bail-bond was renewed to day. The accused is to appear at such day, at the next term, as the Court may hereafter fix.

The Judge said that Chief Justice Chase had told him that he would be in Richmond to preside at the trial, within two days after the impeachment trial had concluded.

The new bond given has Horace Greely Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Gerritt Smith on it, for twenty-five thousand dollars each, and the remaining twenty-five thousand dollars is given by citizens of Richmond.

Gen. Lee and ex-Secretary Seddon were in the city to attend as witnesses.

It is thought that the trial will take place the last of May.

Since the above the counsel on both sides in the case of Jefferson Davis, with the consent of Judge Underwood, have agreed on June 3rd, for the trial, and Judge Chase has been telegraphed to for his assent.

CALIFORNIA.—The Richmond *Whig* after noticing the rapidity with which California and the West are filling up with emigrants, very properly says that the inducements offered by the Southern States, so far as good cheap lands are concerned, render the South more desirable than any new State.

California is rapidly filling up with immigrants from the Atlantic States. The exceedingly low fares, caused by the competition of the rival of steamers to California, it is said are flooding San Francisco with more people than can find employment, and the newspapers of that city are beginning to complain of the rapidly increasing surplus of population. They say trade is dull, wages low and provisions high, and that persons of limited means, who are able to raise the money to get out there, find themselves unable to get back. They deny also that California is no longer a new country, in the sense of needing fresh immigration. As it was with California, so it is with the West. The most attractive field to immigration now, whether from the Northern States or Europe, is undoubtedly the South. Here more can be had, with less inconvenience, and with greater future advantages, than in any new country. In fact, in our present condition, we present to the immigrant the combined advantages of new and old.—*Raleigh Standard.*

ALL QUIET IN TENNESSEE.—A dispatch from Nashville to the Cincanati *Commercial* says:

"The most remarkable feature in connection with Tennessee at the present time is that it is enjoying a spell of perfect quiet and serenity; the Ku-Klux have completely subsided, and nobody hears or sees anything of them now. Accounts from all quarters report the negroes are industrious and thrifty; while Brownlow, strange to say, has ceased to issue his sanguinary proclamations. Revivals of religion are in progress in different portions of the State."

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

*Corrected by Jno. H. Pemberton, Commission Merchant.*

There has been no material change in the market for the past week. Former prices were fully sustained, and dealers more disposed to buy, and paid better prices as the market became more active.

| LUGS. | |
|---|---|
| Very Inferior, | $3,00 to $5,00 |
| Good Working, | 8,00 to 10,0 |
| Extra Yellow Smoking, | 10,00 to 30,00 |
| **LEAF.** | |
| Inferior and Common, | $6,00 to $10,00 |
| Good Wrapping Fillers, | 10,00 to 15,00 |
| Fine Yellow Wrappers, | 20,00 to 40,00 |
| **STEMS.** | |
| Loose, | $2,50 to $3,00 |
| Bright in hogsheads, | 3,00 to 4,50 |

The oldest doctor in the world, Prof. F. Verdugo, of Salamanca, Spain died lately, aged 105 years. He had practiced medicine eighty years; number of victims not stated.

The *Central Christian Advocate*, the organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church, states that while in 1863 there were but 32 ministers and 2,141 members of that Church in Missouri, there are now about 200 ministers and 26,000 members, being an increase of about 4,000 a year.

Gen. Halleck has ordered two companies of troops against the hostile Indians who massacred the Pierson family, a few days ago, in Long Valley, Nevada. The entire white population of the neighborhood are in arms and in pursuit of the savages.

A woman of St. Louis recently walked ninety two miles in twenty three and a half hours, in an unsuccessful attempt to walk one hundred miles in twenty-four hours.

## *NEWS IN BRIEF.*

The trial of the Fenians Burke, Casey and Shaw, commenced Monday. A motion for a mixed jury was denied. Fen. Nagle's trial is likely to be commenced May 9th.——An accommodation train on the Alleghany Railroad, ran off the track near Burning Well, Penn., and rolled over the embankment into the Alleghany River. Several persons were seriously injured, but none killed.——It is reported from Washington that the Ways and Means Committee have agreed to report in favor of making the Internal Revenue Bureau an independent establishment, not under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury. They provide for one commissioner, one assistant and five deputy commissioners, besides a solicitor. The Commissioner is to be responsible for the entire management of the Bureau, and for the collection of the revenues, and to this end he is to have the sole power of removing and appointing collectors, assessors and their assistants.—The measure throughout is of this sweeping character.——The Ohio soldiers at their recent State Convention to appoint delegates to the Chicago Convention on the 19th of May, ratified the nomination of Gen. Grant in advance, and adopted a series of resolutions pledging adherance to the principles of the Union Republican party; condemning the disfranchisement of wounded soldiers, who have taken refuge in the asylums of the State; favoring the election of maimed soldiers to public offices where it can justly be done; pledging to the widows and orphans and fallen soldiers, support from the Government; and endorsing the action of Congress in impeaching Andrew Johnson.——Judge Spaulding having declined to be a candidate for re-election to Congress from the Ohio Eighteenth District, many leading Republicans of Cleveland have requested Hon. Richard C. Parsons to become a candidate.——The South Carolina Conservative State Committee will send to Congress a remonstrance against the new Constitution being "foisted upon the State——The New Jersey Republican State Convention, which was understood to be fixed for the 18th of June, will probably be postponed.——Under authority of an act of the Alabama Legislature, passed in 1866, bonds to the amount of $1,000,000 are to be sold for the purpose of deepening Mobile Harbor.——The buffalo gnats are killing the stock throughout the Southwest country. The stock along the river countries suffer most. The late spell of bad wether has increased the gnats. Planters in some cases have lost their entire stock.——Gen. C. M. Prentiss, of Quincy, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the Republican nomination for Governor of Illinois, published a card declining to be a candidate for that office.——Gen. Beauregard writes a note to a new Orleans paper indignantly protesting against the misrepresentation that while visiting the National Cemetery at Arlington Heights he scoffed at the words inscribed on the memorial vault.—Remarking that a true-hearted soldier feels the same respect for the grave of a gallant enemy as for that of a brother-in-arms; he says that he has yet to learn that a single Federal grave has ever been desecrated by a true Confederate soldier.—*Wil. Post.*

### Election Returns.

| | CONSTITUTION | AGAINST CON. |
|---|---|---|
| Alamance, | | 15 |
| Anson, | 812 | 823 |
| Alleghany, | 194 | 186 |
| Alexander, | 367 | 501 |
| Ashe, | 620 | 614 |
| Beaufort, | 1,324 | 1,056 |
| Bertie, | 1,320 | 618 |
| Burke, | 150 | |
| Bladen, | 1,270 | 971 |
| Buncombe, | 784 | 785 |
| Burke, | 175 | |
| Craven, | 779 | 635 |
| Catawba, | 3,401 | 1,460 |
| Carteret, | 409 | 1,060 |
| Caldwell, | 896 | 916 |
| Chatham, | 384 | 623 |
| Cumberland, | 715 | |
| Cabarrus, | 1,770 | 1,129 |
| Columbus, | | 235 |
| Caswell, | 439 | 816 |
| Chowan, | 1,416 | 1,430 |
| Cleveland, | 701 | 457 |
| Davidson, | 693 | 915 |
| Duplin, | 884 | |
| Davie, | 962 | 1,489 |
| Edgecombe, | | 250 |
| Gates, | 2,350 | 1,158 |
| Franklin, | 448 | 650 |
| Forsyth, | 215 | |
| Granville, | 1,201 | 334 |
| Guilford, | 2,514 | 1,685 |
| Gaston, | 500 | |
| Greene, | 803 | 603 |
| Halifax, | 801 | 595 |
| Hertford, | 3,046 | 1,317 |
| Harnett, | 805 | 592 |
| Haywood, | | 45 |
| Hyde, | 404 | 407 |
| Henderson, | | 128 |
| Iredell, | 250 | |
| Jackson, | | 850 |
| Jones, | | 157 |
| Johnston, | 594 | 451 |
| Lenoir, | 350 | |
| Lincoln, | 1,195 | 845 |
| Macon, | 647 | 895 |
| Mecklenburg, | | 150 |
| Moore, | 1,705 | 1,925 |
| Madison, | 363 | |
| Martin, | 515 | 285 |
| Mitchell, | 937 | 920 |
| McDowell, | 543 | 12 |
| Montgomery, | 722 | 253 |
| Nash, | 723 | 259 |
| New Hanover, | 741 | 1,048 |
| Northampton, | 3,571 | 2,235 |
| Orange, | 1,904 | 805 |
| Perquimans, | | 560 |
| Pitt, | 300 | |
| Person, | 1,797 | 1,238 |
| Pasquotank, | 188 | |
| Polk, | 923 | 515 |
| Rowan, | 409 | 93 |
| Robeson, | 1,162 | 1,639 |
| Rockingham, | 1,595 | 1,252 |
| Rutherford, | 1,413 | 1,141 |
| Richmond, | 1,350 | 457 |
| Randolph, | 546 | |
| Sampson, | 1,000 | |
| Stanly | 1,026 | 1,180 |
| Stokes, | | 150 |
| Surry, | 761 | 449 |
| Transylvania, | 200 | |
| Tyrrell, | | 100 |
| Union, | | 150 |
| Warren, | 29 | |
| Watauga, | 2,231 | 194 |
| Wilson, | 320 | 307 |
| Wake, | 923 | 891 |
| Washington | 3,336 | 2,280 |
| Wilkes, | 806 | 352 |
| Wayne, | 1,465 | 537 |
| Yadkin, | 1,485 | 1,232 |
| Yancey, | 105 maj, | |
| | 283 | 454 |
| | 72,521 | 52,277 |
| | 52,277 | |
| | 20,244 majority. | |

## THE PITT COUNTY TRAGEDY.

### A HORRIBLE AFFAIR!

### THRILLING DETAILS!!

FOUR MEN KILLED AND TWO WOUNDED!!!

On the morning of Sunday last, one of the most awful and heartrending scenes transpired in our neighboring county, than we have ever seen recorded, and which has thrown the entire county into a state of the wildest excitement and alarm.

The facts, so far as we have been able to ascertain, from all sources, are as follows:

More than two years ago, a Yankee Lieutenant was killed in Pitt, while forcibly attempting to enter the house of Redick Carney, of that County, and since that time many attempts have been made to capture Carney, who was directly charged with the killing, but without success, and for many months the parties said to be implicated have been at large and unmolested.

Just before the recent election, a company of negro sokliers, under the command of Major N. Lyman, of the U. S. Army, had been sent from Goldsboro', a portion of whom remained at Greenville and the others were sent to Washington.

Just before day on the morning alluded to above, Maj. L. with fourteen negro soldiers, accompanied by Sheriff Foley, and some negro pilots surrounded the house of Redick Carney, and demanded a surrender.

At the time six grown persons were in the house, consisting of the old man Redick and his wife, his son George, two daughters and a young man named Whitehurst, a son-in-law.

On being refused admittance an entrance was forcibly effected and the party rushed into the house headed by Maj. L., who attempting to go up the stairs, was fired upon from above and seriously wounded in the arm.

They immediately fell back to the porch when Whitehurst, accompanied by the women, came down and surrendered himself. Soon after another attempt was made to go up, and in so doing a negro soldier fell dead from the deadly aim of those above. Another retreat followed, the party rushing to one end of the porch. Whitehurst, supposing it safest to remain as near as possible to his captors, followed them and was fired upon by several, being wounded in four places most dangerously.

The house was then set on fire, and was soon blazing furiously when George made an attempt to escape from the burning structure. He was confronted by a Sergeant, whom he shot dead, at the same instant fell a corpse himself pierced by many bullets. He fell back into the flames, but was dragged out by the soldiers, much burned and mutilated.

The old man with a heroism worthy of a better end, obstinately refused to surrender, preferring to die an awful death under the shadow of his own roof.

Fighting and defiant to the last, he met his fate with the bravery of despair and was entirely consumed in the flames of his dwelling. A few charred bones was all ever found of the heroic old man. He died, as he had lived, an utter stranger to fear or cowardice.

The house and all its contents were entirely consumed, the women saving only the clothes they had on when they escaped. Before it was destroyed it was completely pillaged by the negroes and everything of value, they could reach, carried off.

### THE WAR IN ABYSSINIA.

FURTHER ACCOUNTS OF THE BRITISH VICTORY—THE ASSAULT—THE DEATH OF KING THEODORUS.

LONDON, April 27.—Later advices from Abyssinia, dated Zoula, April 19, are received. The very latest reports from Magdala represent that 14,000 native troops had laid down their arms to Gen. Napier. King Theodorus had 500 soldiers killed and 1,500 wounded. The Europeans lately held captives, numbering 60 souls were already en route for Zoula, for home. The entire force had been killed, wounded and captured. The King is said to have planted six guns before Magdala, after refusing to surrender the prisoners. Gen Napier then moved up the first and second brigades, and the King opened on him with the guns. The English replied with a 12-pound Armstrong gun and a 7-pounder, and with rockets. The King then abandoned the guns and barricaded the sallyports of the town wall, keeping up a fire of musketry. He showed no signs of surrender. A bombardment of the town for three hours followed, when General Napier ordered the men to advance, and the town was carried by assault, after a vigorous resistance on the part of the enemy.

King Theodorus was found dead, shot through the head. Some say that he was killed in battle, and others assert that he committed suicide. His body was recognized by the English captives. His two sons were taken prisoners. All the European prisoners have been liberated.

The interior of the King's stronghold presented an extraordinary scene of barbaric splendor. The troops plundered the place. They found there four royal crowns of gold, $20,000 in silver, valuable plate, rich jewels, &c.—Among the trophies captured by the expedition are twenty-eight cannon, 5,000 stands of arms, 10,000 shields, 10,000 spears and a large quantity of other material of war. The English loss is set down at 15 wounded and no killed.—King Theodorus' army was disheartened by the severe losses of the 10th inst. Some of the chieftains surrendered the most formidable positions of the Shilasse, and many thousand men laid down their arms. The King retired into Magdala with those who remained faithful. Magdala was taken under cover of the Armstrong steel guns, the eight-inch mortars and the rocket battery. The ascent to the gates of the fortress was most formidable.

REJOICINGS IN GREAT BRITAIN—QUICK DISPOSAL OF AN ASSASSIN.

LONDON, April 27—Great joy prevails throughout the [illegible] over news from the British troops in Abyssinia, and the safety of Prince [illegible]. To-day has been observed as a sort of impromtu holiday. At the stock exchange national hymns were sung and enthusiastic cheers for the Queen given. Press and people everywhere exultant.

Still later advices are received from Sydney to-day. Farrell, who attempted to assassinate Prince Alfred, has been duly indicted, tried, found guilty, and sentenced to death.

The latter called for three cheers for the King, which were given with a will.

THE ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT ON PRINCE ALFRED—ADDRESS OF SYMPATHY TO THE QUEEN BY PARLIAMENT, ETC.

LONDON, April 27, 2 p. m.—Both houses of Parliament to-night, without a dissenting voice, voted an address to the Queen upon the subject of the recent attempt to assassinate Prince Alfred at Sydney, expressive of the sympathy of the British nation with the royal family in in the untoward event which has filled them with sorrow, and the country with horror, and the hope that the Prince may soon be restored to health.

In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Disraeli, in reply to a question by Mr. Layard, made some remarks on the subject of the Abyssian war, in which he spoke in the most flattering language of the achievement of Gen. Napier and his army, and all who gave aid to the expedition to rescue English prisoners in the hands of King Theodore. The conquest of Abyssinia, said the Premier, was only equalled by that of Mexico by Cortez.

The seventeen-year locusts have made their appearance in the northern part of Fredrick county, Va., and a number of hogs have been killed by eating them.

### Three Years Under Water.

About twenty years ago Hiram Hill, then well known in Cairo, accepted employment on Messrs. Eads & Nelson's wrecking or sub-marine bell boats. In time he was installed as diver and as such we propose to speak of him. He remained in the employment of Messrs Eads and Nelson a period of eigteen years. He is now on Messrs. Dugan & Co's. Underwriters, where we saw him yesterday, and learned something of the life of a diver. The use of a bell, in diving, is now discarded. The diver wears a water tight armor over his entire person, except the head, which is covered by an inverted metalic pot, in which the head can turn and move at ease. Thick transparent glass is fixed in front to serve as windows; and to prevent accident this glass is protected by steel guards or fenders. Equipped in this armor, the diver puts on a pair of led-soled shoes, weighing each twenty pounds, lashes to his back and brest a peace of lead weighing forty pounds, attaches the tube through which he receives air, to the back of the head-pot, and then is ready for his submarine explorations. He generally descends to the bottom of the river by the use of a ladder, but can, without incurring any risk, jump from the boat and sink to the bottom. The moment he disappears under water the air pump commences its work of supplying him with a constant stream of fresh air. If at any time, the air creates too great a pressure upon him the pressure is relieved by a self-acting valve, fixed at the side of the head. If the pump does not furnish sufficient air the diver indicates the fact by signs, and the supply is increased. Mr. Hill informs us that he has remained under water five hours at a time. The great weight of lead fastened upon his feat and body is necessary to counteract the buoyancy of air furnished him by the pump. While on the boat, the armor and lead forms a load for a strong man. Under the water they impose no realizable weight and in no way impede motion. Mr. Hill has informed us that he has, while under water, clambered up stanchions, jumped down hatchways, a distance of twelve and fifteen feet, with much greater ease and less risk than he might have performed the same feats out of water. Taking with him his tools, he has frequently worked for hours at a time, patching up the bottoms of snagged steamers, sawing boards, boaring holes, driving nails &c., with perfect ease and accuracy. When the water is clear he can recognize shapes at a distance of two or three feet, and at a distance of six inches he can determine the different kinds of timber. When the rivers are high and the water is muddy, everything is impenetrably black, rendering it immaterial. He has been at the business so long, that by the mere sense of touch he can instantly determine what portion of the wreck he is exploring; can cork up cracks, or patch up holes; can determine the character of the sunken cargo; pass from hatch to hatch through the hole, and do everything else under water that an expert blind man might do on land. He says that he breathes full and satisfactorily; that there is no stifling sensation, no odds how long he remains under. Indeed so accustomed is he to life and labor under water, that he feels somewhat lost when his stay on land is protracted. He is of opinion that three years of his life has been spent under water, yet he has no scales on his body, no sign of fins or gills; not even web feet. He is to all intents and purposes a human being, not even partaking of the nature of a merman—or any other fish.—*Cairo (Ill.) Democrat.*

### Execution of Thomas C. Dula---He makes a Confession.

Thomas C. Dula, suffered the extreme penalty of the law by hanging, near this place, at 17 minutes past 2 o'clock, P. M., on May 1st, having been a second time convicted of the murder of Laura Foster, of Wilkes county, more than a year ago. Under the gallows, he made a long address to several thousand persons who were present to witness his execution, in a general way, and avowed his preparation to appear in another world. On the night previous to the execution, he made confession of his guilt which we copy from his own hand:

"Statement of Thomas C. Dula: I declare that I am the only person that had any hand in the murder of Laura Foster. April 30th, 1868."

Dula was twice convicted, entirely upon circumstantial evidence, and had all along avowed his innocence of the crime, until the night of his confession, as above stated. His confession will relieve the minds of the Juries that found him guilty, and a satisfaction for the public to know that an innocent man has not suffered death.

Ann Melton, charged as an accomplice to this murder, is still in prison, at Wilkesboro, and will have her trial at the next term of Wilkes Court, to which her trial was again removed.

This tragedy has been involved in great mystery, and there is a popular and strong belief that, notwithstanding Dula's confession, he did have one or two accomplices. The New York *Herald* had a Reporter present who will, doubtless, supply the public with a description of all that transpired on the occasion, in the columns of that journal.—*Statesville American.*

The Mississippi river, near Vicksburg, is said to be threatening to change its channel. The point on the Louisiana shore of the river opposite that city is being gradually worn away, whilst a sandbar is being formed near the Vicksburg shore, and it is feared the river will ultimately break a new channel and close up Vicksburg harbor altogether. The press of that city are in serious alarm, and advise that piles be driven and boat-loads of stones sank so as to prevent any further crevasse, and force the river back to its old channel.


## Humorous Books.

MAJOR JONES' COURTSHIP.
CHRONICLES OF PINEVILLE.
WESTERN SCENES.
BIG BEAR OF ARKANSAS.
LOUISIANA SWAMP DOCTOR.
FORESTER'S DEER STALKERS.

*AT BLUMS.*

Special Correspondent of the Raleigh Register.

## LETTER FROM "ITINERANT."

BEAUFORT HARBOR Near Coast, N. C., April 15th, 1868

FISH.

The great attraction of these waters is the fish. There are two kinds, the shell fish and the scale fish. The former embraces the oyster the clam, the scollop, the conch, and the crab. They are all abundant. The oyster, like the vine, is improved by transplanting. They are found in immense beds, or singly, clinging to logs of wood, piles, or even to the bottoms of ships. They are not so good, however, wild as tame. They are taken up from their promiscuous places of abode, and carried into the mouths of rivers and left there one or two years. These river mouths, or other still water coves, furnish a name for these cultivated oysters—they go by the name of cave oysters. They are to the other oysters, what Berkshire pigs are to these long, lean, lank, seef sharpener hogs.

A TIGHT FIT.

The oystermen here tell a story about a Sea Gull and an Oyster. Some time last year a gull was found dead with his bill caught in an oyster, between the shells. The verdict of the inquest was, that the gull, in attempting to pick the oyster out of his shell by pecking, but the unwilling oyster closed upon him, and that instead of the bird gulling the oyster, the oyster gulled the bird. The jury "hung awhile—one captious detail contended that instead of an oyster in a bill, it was a bill in an oyster.

CLAMS.

What gives a clam his repute, I never have known. It is an oyster, with a smooth shell, the meat yellow, and very tough. Clam soup is relished by the natives; but it has a fishy taste, is as tough as bits of raw hide—not quite as tough. They are not wholesome—they are too indigestible to be wholesome. They are abundant, and lie about sandy, marshy beaches, and are picked up one at a time.

SCOLLOPS.

The scollop is a beautiful shell fish—when washed. Its habitation is in mud. Fishermen row out to the spots frequented by them and they then wade in and feel for them with the foot, and lift them with the hand. It is the size of the clam, but has a far thinner shell, scolloped in shape. But a small part of the meat is eaten—the heart. This makes it expensive. It takes a large pile to make a meal.

CONCHS.

The most delicate and beautiful shell, on the parlor table, was once the home of a living fish. Its inhabitant, like the snail, at times ventures out a little, but it comes very cautiously, and retires again on a very small account. It is a pulp, and looks as little like an eatable creature as an earth worm. These are conchs—and they vary much in size, shape and color. But they abound here—all sizes, shapes and colors, rough surface and smooth, pear-shaped, spiral, thick and thin, ovate, long and short.

CRABS.

One of the clumsiest looking of all the denizens of the deep, down here, is the crab. He is all legs and toes. They abound in shallow water. Crab fishing is a sport that soon wears out however—it is like a conquest too easily made. You simply tie a piece of meat, a frog will do—to one end of a twine and "throw in," soon you feel something biting and pulling at your bait. Now pull gently; the crab keeps hold; draw up your toad, and the crab follows like a fool, and he holds on until you lift him into your boat; then when he sees into the joke, and he is captured, he is furious, biting and scratching spitefully. Some like the meat and some dislike it. I am in class 2, foot of the class.

SEA TURTLES.

One of the sports of the coast, is catching sea turtles. They are very large and very numerous; and they make fine food. There are three methods of catching them. One is, for two men to go out to the sea, in a canoe, and row up among the turtles, one springs from the boat to a turtle's back and grabs the animal by the shell, with the fingers digging into its neck, the soft, tender part. He must get astride the turtle, horseback fashion. The frightened creature dives, but his rider soon brings him to the surface again by digging his fingers deeper into his neck. As they rise, the second man of the turtle party stands ready to lay hold of the animal's fins or legs and dumps him into the boat. This is the romantic dime novel method, and attended with the liability of getthe clothes damp.

Another, and the most common way is to spread a net for them, which is a very successful way.

Another way is this. In April the females come into the harbor to deposit their eggs in the sandy beaches. They forget that they have left the deep sea, and go paddling and fanning to shallow water along with the tide, until a sudden lash of a wave throws them on their backs. They are then utterly helpless. A sea turtle on his back is as helpless as a defeated candidate after an election, and about as cheap looking.

The meat of this creature makes rich soup, a toast among epicures. But it is excessively rich greasy, as the old folks used to call it. But the soup gains its repute, like a fashionable lady's hat, from the trimmings. The skeleton or substratum is rather a joke than otherwise. It is to have wine, spices, peppers, sauces, etc., etc., to make it palatable. When thus fixed it goes down without any choking.

Fish makes a good fertilizer. It is not so lasting as bone dust and many other fertilizers, but more speedy in its effects.

Fish guano can be made in immense quantities, as any one will readily conclude, upon a glance at the map of eastern North Carolina. Water covers a very large proportion of the surface, and the immense sounds and other waters of this section are connected with the Atlantic Ocean. No obstructions lie in the way of the fish of the ocean. They can and do come in immense quantities into all the nearest waters, and the fresh water portions are amply supplied with fresh water fish.

FISH FACTORIES.

Already there are establishments for drying fish for manure, along our eastern sections.—There is one midway between Beaufort and Portsmouth, N. C. And the number can easily be multiplied. Never have I beheld a country that abounded more in fish than the region I am now describing. The inference is easily drawn, that if this region can spare fish for manure, fish as an article of food is but a circumstance. The water backs up from the sounds, into almost every portion or else there is a river accessible to nearly every farm in this section, and fish is to the country here, what coal is to eastern Pennsylvania.

The truth is, these fish must, one would think, become one day a source of great income to the country, especially when taken into connection with the vast vegetable supplies that lie at hand for composting with it. Whatever contains oil, makes good manure.

CANCERENE.

Another source from which real industry enterprize and energy may draw a rich and profitable fertilizer, is the King crab. This animal is captured, dried and ground up, and used as a manure for land. The ground crab is called "Cancerene," from cancer a crab. It is rather an unceremonious treatment but so is taxation.

The King crab at certain seasons, resort to our coast in immense numbers, and they can be turned to profit. It is done elsewhere, and the ground crab is said to compare favorably with the imported manure. Ammonia enter largely into the composition of this powder, and it is well supplied with lime.

It is said that the King crab is used upon the lands of Eastern New Jersey, with much success. The farmers there put the fish on the land whole, some compost them with earth. But either way produces the finest effects.

But I will not make cancerene of my reader's patience, so simply say

ITINERANT.

CORE SOUND, Near Coast, N. C. April 25th, 1868.

WILD HORSES.

To-day I passed a small herd of what are called "Bank Ponies." Some of our people will probably receive, as rather fabulous, the statement, that there are wild horses in North Carolina. But they are rather abundant in the east.

WHERE ARE THEY?

From Ocracoke Inlet, to Old Topsail Inlet or Beaufort Harbor, is some twelve miles. It is a sandy breakwater, from half a mile to a mile wide. It is well supplied, however, with low marshy spots, which yield grass enough for grazing a considerable number of cattle and horses.

The land is owned, but not fenced. No landmarks, or lines are placed here to tell where Mr. A's land ends, or B's begins. Over this range of twelve miles long, by one or so wide, between the ocean and Core sound, these animals roam at will.

FREE, AND YET NOT FREE.

These horses are wild, and roam at pleasure, over their sandy territory. They will let you come within a hundred yards of them, before they run. But in a flash they are off, and they run like deer.

Yet every horse has an owner. The mothers all have their marks to indicate their owners; and in May of each year, there is a grand frolic over what is called a "pony penning." By this time in the year, a large number of colts are born, and by driving all the herd into an enclosure, the mothers having been previously marked, the colts are known by their keeping each with its mother, and are also marked with the same brands as their mothers.

In June there is another "penning." All the colts are not born by May. Yet if the final marking were postponed until all the animals are born, those born first would be weaned, and their ownership could not be known. By June, however, the increase is ended, and the colts born since the previous "penning," are marked, and the herd left to roam until the next year.

THE PENNING.

A strong enclosure is constructed at one end of the reef. From this, from right to left, there is a fence running out to the Ocean on one side and to the Sound on other. Now begins the driving. People from the surrounding country gather in, and on horseback begin at the opposite end of the reef, and drive all the ponies ahead, into the enclosure, and the marking is done.

HORSE TRADING.

After marking, and the ownership of the colts determined, begins the bargain and sale of the horses, one, two and three years old. The price is fixed and the halter put on. Then comes the fun. The rider is taken through the same course of instruction as the inexperieneed country boys go through in the hands of circus clowns. The animal has been too long used to liberty to submit to bit and rider both. He rears, plunges, lies down, gallops, foams, kicks and paws, and he who sticks to the animal's back through all these girations is a good rider.

THE HORSE TAMER.

There is one redress, however, that quiets the animal. He is forced into a neighboring creek, with a muddy bottom. His feet are only employed now in busy efforts to keep from sinking too deep. After a few hours of sport the animal is compromised with his master and goes home with him.

But they never quite recover from their confinement. They long for their liberty. They paw their stalls, and often kill themselves in fruitless endeavors to escape. They are slow to become accustomed to grain. They love their native grass and thrive best on that.

HOW THEY LOOK.

Bank ponies are small, but strong. They are usually no larger than a two or three year colt of the upland breed. They have long hair, mane and tail. They are not handsome. Engenerally make wild things look well—Indians, plants, horses and the like. And in South America likely the wild horses are handsome, but these reef ponies are degenerated stock. They were probably a good breed, but left for generations to roam at random, without groomsmen or shelter, they have become dwarfs.—Horses, like potatoes, need a change. The breed must be crossed, and their pastures changed.

Then the musquitoes and a thousand other flies, have sucked their blood and "worried them to death," as old ladies say. They suffer from heat in summer and cold in winter; from winds and rains, until the hair is coarse.

HOW THEY DRINK.

There are no springs on the reef; but the subsoil is very wet the ponies paw a hole in the sand, and in a few minutes the water rises. The pony waits and watches, as you have seen a terrier at a rat hole, and when the water rises, he helps himself, and away he goes.—Horse-buckets he knows nothing about, and what is better, cares nothing. He has no more use for them than a hog has for a holiday.

This is the animal in use on farms—in buggies and everywhere, in the surrounding country. I lately saw a man moving. He was a farmer, and was moving to a new farm. He had his trunks, beds, kettles, ploughs, boxes, shovels and other things in a moderate sized boat. Among the items were a lot of bank ponies—some two or three mares and colts—they were put in loose, about as a sow and pigs would be treated.

ITINERANT.

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Eight hundred women sang the Marseillaise in Marseilles, France, the other day. They were employed in a government cigar manufactory, and as the tobacco leaves served out to them were too dry to work with they chose, this way of enjoying themselves. The ominous chant threatens soon to be heard all over France.

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Delegates to the Republican National Convention will be furnished with free passes good over any road in the existing arrangement with regard to such delegates, which will be sent them through the chairman of their respective State Central Committees, on application by the letter to Dr. Charles V. Dyer, Chairman of the Chicago Committee of Arrangements. A number of leading Republicans of Chicago were to hold a meeting the other night to consider the feasability of erecting a Wigwam on Lake Shore for the use of the Convention. The movement contemplates a building large enough to accommodate one hundred and twenty thousand visitors.

---

The reigning belle of Portland drives the finest span of horses in the city, and beside does all the cooking of her father's family.

## MARRIED,

On the 3rd inst., in Waughtown, by P. E. Light, Esq., Mr. ISAIAH MCKAUGHN to Mrs. MOLLIE KINGSBURY, all of Forsyth County.

## THE MARKETS.

*Corrected Weekly by E. A. Vogler,*
*Wholesale and Retail Merchant.*

SALEM, N. C., May 8, 1868.

*Bacon*, 20 to 25 cts.
*Beeswax*, 35 cents.
*Beef*, 5 for fore and 6 for hindquarter.
*Butter*, 25 cents per lb, scarce.
*Coffee*. 25 @ 30 cts., according to quality.
*Cotton Yarns*, $2 15 by single bunch.
*Cotton Sheetings*. 17 cts, by the bale. 18 cts. single yard.
*Candles, tallow*, 25 cents per pound.
" *adamantine*, 30 cts. "
*Chickens*, 20 to 25 cents.
*CORN*, $1 10 @ $1 15
*Cheese*, 25 cents per pound
*Eggs*, 10 to 12½ cents per dozen.
*Flaxseed*, $1 75 for 56 pounds.
*FLOUR*, $5 to per 100 pounds.
*FRUIT, Dried Apples* 4 to 5 cents.
" *Peaches*, peeled, } none in market
" *Peaches*, unp'l'd halves, quarters
" " " } none in market
" *Blackberries*, } none in market
" *Cherries*, } none in market
" *Plums*, } none in market
" *Damsons*, } none in market
*Feathers* 50 cents. per lb.
*Hay*, 40 cents per hundred lbs.
*Iron*, Bar, 7, Castings, 10 per lb.
*Lard*, 20 cents.
*Leather, Sole*, 30 to 35 cents a advancing.
*Molasses*, Cuba, 75 cts. per gal.
Sorghum, 50 cts.
Fine Syrup, $1 25.
*Nails*, 10 cents per lb; 9 by the keg.
*Oats*, 65 cts per bushel; Sheaf 25 cts. per doz.
*Peas*, $1 10 per bushel.
*Powder*, 15 cents by the quarter; 60 cents by the pound.
*Potatoes*, Irish, 75 cents per bushel.
*Rice*, 20 cents per lb.
*Rye*, $1 15 to 1 25 per bushel.
*Sugar*, brown 18½; clarif'd 20 cents per lb
Crushed 22½, pulverized, 22½. "
*Rags*, 3½ to 4 cents.
*Salt*, Good Liverpool, $3 75 $3 85 per Sack.
*Veal*, 6 @ 7 cents per lb.
*Mutton*, 6 @ 7 cents. "
*Homemade Vinegar*, 25 @ 30 cts. per gallon.
*Malt Vinegar* 60 cts.
*WHEAT*, for 60 lbs., $1 75 to $2 00.

It would be much better and easier for both buyer and seller, if all grain was sold by weights Wheat, 60lbs is considered a legal bushel; Corn, 56 lbs; Rye, 56lbs Oats 32lbs for Spring. and 5lbs Winter; Flaxseed, 56lbs; Clover seed 64lb

## NOTICE!

HAVING been detained from my late appointments by sickness, I again give notice that I will attend at the following times and places, to receive the taxes due on the Annual Lists, to wit:

At Mt. Airy, on Monday, 18th of May 1868.
" Danbury, on Monday, 25th of May, 1868.
" Brietz's Hotel, on Saturday, 30th of May, 1868.

The taxes due on Annual List are special taxes on Professional Men, Manufacturers, Mills, Bankers, Brokers, Retail and Wholesale Dealers of all kinds, &c. &c.

It is earnestly requested that all be prompt in payment, and save trouble and Cost.

JNO. CRANE, COLLECTOR.
By JOB WORTH, D. C.

## RAIL ROAD NOTICE.

ALL persons now having claims against the N. W. N. C. R. R. Company, will please present them for settlement; and all future demands must be accompanied by an order from the Chief Engineer, or some authorized agent.

H. W. FRIES, *Pres't.*

May 6th, 1868. 37-4t.

## EXECUTION SALE.

Pursuant to a *Fi. Fa.* issued from the Circuit Court of the United States, Fall Term, 1867. In the case of the United States *vs* A. H. Cullur, I shall proceed to sell in Salem, at the Store House of John I. Nisson, on Wednesday, the 13th day of May, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., 3 *Barrels* of *Whisky*, containing 111 gallons.

DANIEL R. GOODLOE, *U. S. M.*
by T. CHITTY, *Dep'y.*

Salem, N. C., May 2nd, 1868. 37-tds.

AGENTS WANTED FOR

## THE OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE WAR,

**Its Causes, Character, Conduct and Results.**

**By HON. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS,**

*A Book for all Sections and all Parties.*

This great work presents the only complete and impartial analysis of the causes of the War yet published, and gives those interior lights and shadows of the great conflict only known to those high officers who watched the flood-tide of revolution from its fountain-springs, and were so accessible to Mr. Stephens from his position as second officer of the Confederacy.

To a public that has been surfeited with APPARENTLY SIMILAR PRODUCTIONS, we promise a change of fare, both agreeable and salutary, and an intellectual treat of the highest order. The great American War has AT LAST found a historian worthy of its importance, and at whose hands it will receive that moderate, candid and impartial treatment which truth and justice so urgently demand.

The intense desire everywhere manifested to obtain this work, its Official character and ready sale, combined with an increased commission, make it the best subscription book ever published.

One Agent in Easton, Pa., reports 72 subscribers in three days.

One in Boston, Mass., 103 in four days.

One in Memphis, Tenn., 106 in five days.

Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work, with Press notices of advance sheets, &c.

Address
NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,
26 South Seventh St., Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE

## LIFE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By FRANK H. ALFRIEND,
of Richmond.

This is the only full, authentic and OFFICIAL history of the Life and Public Services of the great Southern leader, Mr. Alfriend has had the co-operation and assistance of the leading Confederate officials in the preparation of this work, as will be apparent to all on examination. Send for specimen pages and circulars, with terms. Address

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,
37-4t. Philadelphia, Pa.

## ATTRACTIONS

AT

## J. L. Fulkerson's Store,

IN THE WAY OF NEW

## Spring & Summer GOODS.

**COME AND SEE.**

THE SELECTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN MADE, AND GIVE US A LITTLE OF YOUR CASH FOR VALUE RECEIVED.

☞ We desire to have it well understood that goods can be found here as cheap as elsewhere.

Salem, N. C., April 24, 1868. 35-tf

## A. C. VOGLER,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

## FURNITURE,

**CHAIRS, GILT MOULDING, &c., &c.,**

(Next Door to J. E. & S. T. Mickey's,)

**MAIN STREET, SALEM, N. C.**

☞ All orders from a distance promptly attended to, and satisfaction given.

Interest on all accounts after six months.

April 24, 1868. 35-6m.

## COLORING.

*Mrs. THOS. J. BONER,*

IS prepared to do all kinds of COLORING.

Salem, N. C. April 24, 1868. 35-tf

## NOTICE TO U. S. WITNESSES.

ALL Witnesses who attended the Commissioner's Court at Salem, can draw their pay any time after Monday next.

T. CHITTY, D. M.

April 24, 1868. 1t.

## FARMERS READ!

ALL KINDS OF

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

—:o:—

I HAVE the Agency from various Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements, in the States of North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, for the following:

**Horse Powers, Wheat Threshers and Cleaners, Mowing Machines, Mowers and Reapers, Cider Mills, Smut Machines, Wheat Fans, Fodder Cutters, Corn Shellers, Sorgo Mills, Ploughs, Harrows, Horserakes, Cultivators, Wheat Drills, &c., &c., &c.**

## BUCKEYE REAPER AND MOWER.

The Buckeye Reaper and Mower that I exhibited and sold last season has been still further improved since last year, and I have the Agency for the Counties of Forsyth, Stokes, Surry and Yadkin.

Farmers in general—and every where,
Who want a Reaper or Mower,
Will look for one with a history fair,
That does its work well, and with little repair,
Can be kept in good running order.
They want a machine that's been thoroughly tried
In all kinds of grass and of grain,
On the up-lands and low-lands, and on the hillside,
Where horses may walk and the driver may ride,
And the work shall be always the same.
The BUCKEYE machine has met this demand,
So say the thousand who use it;
For more than ten years, and all over this land
Its record's been known, and its merits well scanned.
As proof against all who abuse it.

## IMPROVED CIDER MILL.

I shall have three different kinds of Cider Mills, and am already receiving orders for the coming season. I have the agency for the Counties of Forsyth, Surry, Stokes and Yadkin.

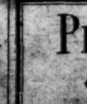
**Three Different Kinds of WHEAT THESHERS and CLEANERS.**

Call and see Machine and Circulars, Description, Prices, &c.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., April 24, 1868. 35-tf

## Professional CARD.



I have this day associated myself in the Practice of Medicine, with Dr. THEO. F. KEEHLN. Hoping to merit the confidence of all, I tender my services, to the citizens of Salem and surrounding country, and will be ready by day or night, unless professionally absent, to obey any calls which may be made upon myself, in any branch of the Medical Art.

**SAM'L J. BRIETZ, M. D.**

Salem, April 17th, 1868.

## LOOK OUT!

I have received the Annual Lists of Internal Revenue, and hold them ready for payment.

All who wish to avoid the payment of cost will conduct themselves accordingly.

I will attend at the following times and places for the collection of the same, viz:

At Brietz's Hotel, Salem, on the 25th of April, 1868,
At Danbury, on the 27th of April, "
At Mt. Airy, on the 29th of April, "

And I would remind all who are in arrears that the same must be paid forthwith, *if not sooner.*

JOB WORTH, *Dep'y Col'r.*

April, 10th, 1868. 33-4t.

## Just Received,

MORAVIAN HYMN BOOKS, fine quality.
MORAVIAN TUNE BOOKS,
At BLUM'S

CHOICE

## GIFT BOOKS!

DEVOTIONAL BOOKS.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS for the Lord's Household. Intended for the Family Circle or closet.

GREEN PASTURES; or Daily Food for the Lord's Flock.

STILL WATERS; or Refreshment for the Savior's Flock at Eventide.

"ABOVE RUBIES," or Memorials of Christian Gentlewomen. By Miss Brightwell, author of "Annals of Industry and Genius."

LAKES AND RIVERS OF THE BIBLE. Illustrated with beautifully colored engravings.

THE PALM TREE, with exquisite oil-colored illustrations.

PLANTS OF THE BIBLE. By John Hutton Balfour, Professor of Botany in the University of Edinburg. Very fully illustrated.

Hannah Moore's Private Devotions.
Heaven our Home.
The Changed Cross, and other Poems.
Spurgeon's Gems, Morning by Morning.
Jay's Family Prayers,
Macduff's Family Prayers, (Presbyterian.)
POCKET BIBLES, with and without clasps.
Basket of Flowers.
Forget Me Not. Parting Gift.
Bogatsky's Golden Treasury,
Biblical Antiquities.

**POEMS.**

COWPER, TENNYSON,
LONGFELLOW, BYRON, &c.

*EVENINGS WITH THE POETS and sketches of their Favorite Scenes*, with beautiful oil-colored illustrations, gilt edges.
*EMBLEMS OF POETRY*, Gold border around each page, gilt edges.
*FORGET ME NOT,*
*PARTING GIFT,*
*POETRY OF FLOWERS,*
*THOMPSON'S SEASONS*

All the above books are uniformly bound in muslin, gilt edges and gold border around each page.

## Books for Boys and Girls.

Abbott's Histories,
Hillside Library,
Rosebud Stories,
Arabian Nights,
Aesop's Fables,
Nutshell of Knowledge,
Paul and Virginia,
Hans Anderson's Stories,
Old and New Testament Naratives.
Rollo Books,
Sunnybank Stories.
Charlie's Little Lib'y.
Gulliver's Travels.
Story Book of Wond's
Robinson Crusoe,
Young Marooners,
Rollo Story Books,

*Martin Rattler*; or a Boy's adventures in Brazil, with numerous illustrations.

*The Boy Artist.* A Tale for the Young.

*The Boy Makes the Man.* A Book of Anecdotes and Examples for the use of Youth, very fully illustrated.

*Nineveh and its Story*, profusely illustrated.

CAPT. MAYNE REID'S BOOKS.

The Largest Assortment of

## TOY BOOKS

ever offered to the public in this place.

***Medical*—Gunn's Domestic Medicine, en** enlarged and improved; Shew's Family Physician.

***N. C. Form* Books.**

## VOGLER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Mens', Womens', Boys', Misses' and Children's Shoes,**

**SALEM, N. C.**

THE undersigned have entered into a Copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

**Shoe Manufacturing Business,**

*in Salem, N. C.*

We invite Merchants to call and examine our Shoes, they will speak for themselves, and we think, will compare favorably, both as to quality and price, with any ever brought into the State. Our Shoes are well made, and of the best material.

We likewise have in operation a **Custom Shop**, where one of the best Bootmakers in the State is ready to furnish **GOOD FITS AND FINE BOOTS**, and where all kinds **Repairing** will be done with neatness and dispatch.

**TERMS.—Nett Cash, or Barter.**

E. A. VOGLER,
A. F. PFOHL.

Feb. 7, 1868. 24-tf

## CUSHINGS & BAILEY,

**Wholesale Booksellers and Stationers,**

**No. 202 Baltimore Street,**

(*Opposite Hanover.*)

**BALTIMORE.**

ARE prepared to offer to the Country Trade Goods in their line, at prices that will compare favorably with those of any other market

Their Stock of School, Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books is large and well selected.

A large and valuable assortment of foreign and American Stationery can always be found at their establishment.

They keep constantly on hand a full supply of Blank Books of different styles and of their own manufacture. Having a Bindery connected with this Store they are, at all times, able, at short notice, to fill orders for Blank Books, ruled to any pattern, or of any desired style of Binding.

Orders received by mail, will meet with prompt attention.

☞ You are requested to call and examine our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

March 27-3m

SPRING LIST

OF

## SCHOOL BOOKS!

## AT BLUM'S BOOK STORE.

A large assortment of

***PRIMERS AND SPELLERS.***

***Readers*—The New Elementary Reader.** N. C. Readers, McGuffey's old and new series, New York Readers, &c.
***Grammars*—Smith's English Grammar,** Bullion's do do
***Geographies*—Mitchell's old and new School** Geography and Atlas, First Lessons, Intermediate and Primary.
***Arithmetics*—Emerson's and Davies' Arithmetics, and Keys.**
***Histories*—Robbins' Outlines, Quackenbos',** Davenport's and Tytler's Universal.
***Dictionaries*—Primary, Common School,** High School, Academic, Family, New National Pictorial, Unabridged & Jewett's French Dictionary, Cobb's Pocket Lexicon, Webster's Pocket Lexicon.
***Speakers*—Dime Speakers and Dialogues,** Ross's Speaker, Humorous Speak'r, Sargent's Primary, Northend's Entertaining Dialogues, &c.
***Algebra*—Davie's and Loomis'.**
***Astronomy*—Matteson's Primary and High** School, Smith's with plates.
***Comstock's* Botany, Geology and Chemistry.**
SPENCER'S LATIN LESSONS,
Bullion's Latin Reader,
" " Grammar,
" " Sallust,
" " Cicero,
Anthon's " Virgil,
" " Horace.
DRAPER'S TEXT BOOK of PHYSIOLOGY.
CHILD'S BOOK OF NATURAL HISTORY.
ENQUIRE WITHIN.—A Valuable Book.
**COPY and CIPHERING BOOKS.**

## STATIONERY

Envelopes, an assortment,
Pencils, Pens and Pen-holders, Quills,
Sealing Wax, Visiting Cards, Port Folios,
Pencil Points, Slate Pencils and Sponge,
Ink Erasers, Rubber Rulers and Tips,
Pencil Sharpeners, Ivory Folders,
Elastic Bands, Trans. Slates,
German Colors,
&c., &c.

**INKS!—*Black, Red and Blue.***
***David's Brilliant Carmine Ink* in stands.**
David's Ink Powder.
Blotting Pads,

**PAPERS, &c.,**

embracing

***Commercial & French Note,***
***Packet Post & Fine Wove Letter,***
***Counting House, Common Journal,***
***Legal Cap, Bill Paper,***
***&c., &c.***
***Docket Paper*, for Clerks of Courts.**

Tracing Paper, Gold and Silver Paper, Tissue Paper, Fancy Paper for Boxes, Marbled Paper; Perfumed Paper in Fancy Boxes, &c.

PRIZE STATIONERY PACKETS,
Price, 25 and 30 cents.

**ENVELOPES**

A large assortment of Envelopes of all sizes.
A lot of Fancy Colored Envelopes.

**BLANK BOOKS,**

Full and half bound Journals, Day Books and Ledgers.

**Pass and Memorandum Books.**

American Talebound 15cl
DeWitt's Twenty-five cent Novels.
Humorous Sketches,
Beadle's and Monroe's Ten cent Novels.

For sale by L. V. BLUM.
Dec. 13, 1867.

## Up with the Rail Road!!!

## NEW GOODS

FOR THE

## GOOD NEW TIMES!

## PATTERSON & CO.,

ARE now receiving a handsome and complete assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

bought at LOW FIGURES, to be sold for a small profit, as we believe the *"nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling."*

Customers will find our line of

**LADIES' DRESS GOODS,**

complete. Also a fine assortment of

| | |
|---|---|
| ***Notions,*** | ***Stationery,*** |
| ***Boots and Shoes,*** | ***Hats & Caps,*** |
| ***Groceries,*** | ***Drugs & Dyes,*** |
| ***Paints,*** | ***Oils,*** |

***Crockery Ware, &c.***

Come to see us before the stock is picked over.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C. April 10th, 1868 33-tf.

## JUST RECEIVED,

A fresh supply of **HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER**, a popular and highly recommended article.

**LAMPS, OIL, &c.,**

Also another supply of Drugs, Medicines Dyestuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., at

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
Postoffice Building.

Feb. 13, 1868. 25-

## Zevely's Drug Store.

**POST-OFFICE BUILDING.**

THE Subscriber respectfully announces that he has in store a stock of pure and unadulterated

**DRUGS, MEDICINES AND DYE-STUFFS,**

which he is determined to sell at prices to suit the times.

**Family Dye Colors.**

FANCY ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, and other notions, usually found in a similar establishment always on hand.

☞ Call at the Post-Office Building. ☜

A. T. ZEVELY,

Salem, N. C., August 16, 1867. 1-tf.

## STAY LAW.

AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS OF THIS STATE.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the people of North Caroline in Convention assembled*, That sections 1 and 2 of the ordinance of the Convention adopted June 23rd 1866, entitled "An Ordinance to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and the rules of pleading therein," be and are hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. *Be it further ordained*, That section 3 of the above entitled Ordinance be amended to read as follows: Sec. 3. That all actions of debt, covenant, asumpsit, and account now pending in the Superior Courts, shall be continued to Spring Term, 1869; and that the several Superior Courts at the Spring Term thereof only, unless otherwise herein provided, shall have exclusive original jurisdiction of all such causes of action except where jurisdiction has been or shall be given to a Justice of the Peace by the Constitution or Laws of North Carolina. Should the defendant at the Spring Term, 1869, on writs which shall be returned to that Term or in any suit, for the above causes of action then pending in the Superior Court, pay or confess judgment to the plaintiff for one-tenth of the debt and demand (principal and interest) and all costs to that time, he shall be allowed until the next Spring Term to plead. At the said Spring Term, should the defendant pay to the plaintiff or confess judgment for one-fifth of the residue of the debt or demand and cost, he shall be allowed until the succeeding Spring Term to plead. At the said Spring Term should the defendant pay or confess judgment for one-half of the residue of the debt or demand, he shall he allowed until the succeeding Spring Term to plead. At the said Spring Term the plaintiff shall have judgment for the residue o his debt or demand: *Provided, however*, That the plaintiff, if required, shall file his debt or demand in writing, and if the defendant shall make oath that the whole or any part thereof is not justly due, or that he has a counter demand, all of which shall be particularly set forth by affidavit, then the defendant shall only pay the instalment required of what he admits to be due, and the court shall order a jury at the same or some subsequent Term to try the matters in dispute between the parties, and at the next Spring Term the defendant shall be allowed to plead only upon paying or confessing judgment for one-fifth of the residue of the admitted amount and whatever the jury finds him indebted over and above the same:- *Provided, further*, That should the defendant fail to pay or confess judgment for the first or any subsequent installment, then, and in that case, the plaintiff shall be entitled to proceed to judgment and execution for such installment, unless the defendant shall put in pleas, in which case the suit shall proceed according to the Court in 1860: *Provided, further*, That by consent of the plaintiff, the defendant at any Term of the Court may confess judgment for a stipulated sum in full and final discharge of all further demand or liability upon such claim,

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That section 10 of the above recited act shall be amended to read as follows: Sec. 10. That executions on judgments in actions of debt, assumpsit, covenant or account, or decrees for money demands in Equity, which have been or shall be issued on judgment or decrees heretofore obtained, shall be levied on the property of the defendant and returned without sale: *Provided* such return shall not prejudice any lien the plaintiff may acquire or then have by virtue of said *fi fa or venditioni exponas*. At Spring Term, 1869, execution on all such judgments or decrees shall issue for only one-tenth the amount then due; at Spring Term 1870, for one-fifth of the residue; at Spring Term 1871 for one-half of the residue; and at Spring Term 1872 for the balance of the debt; and no execution shall issue from the Fall Term on any such judgment or decree except by consent of the defendant. That no mortgagee or trustee, shall expose to sale the property conveyed in such mortgage or trust, or at that time pay one-tenth of the debts mentioned, the sale shall be postponed to the first of March, 1870; at that time should the mortgagor or trustor pay one-fifth of the residue, the sale shall be postponed to the first of March, 1871; at that time, should the trustor or mortgagor pay one-half of the residue, the sale shall be postponed to first of March, 1872; and at that time the trustee or mortgagee shall sell the property or so much of it as will realize the balance of the debt: *Provided, however*, That should the trustor or mortgagor fail to pay the first or any subsequent installment, then, and in that case the trustee or mortgagor shall sell at six monihs credit, so much of the property conveyed as will realize such installment.

Sec. 4. *Be it further ordained*, That section 11 of the above entitled act be amended to read as follows: That no warrants before Justices of the Peace shall be issued or be returnable until January 1st, 1869. Should the defendant upon such return pay to the plaintiff, or to the collecting officer, for his use, or confess judgment before the magistrate for one-tenth of the debt and demand, (principal and interest) he shall be allowed twelve months to plead; at the expiration of that time, should the defendant pay to the plaintiff, or confess judgment for one-fifth of the residue of the said debt or demand, he shall be allowed twelve months more to plead; at the expiration of that time, should the defendant pay to the plaintiff or confess judgment for one-half of the residue fo said debt or demand, he shall be allowed twelve months more to plead; at the expiration of that time the plaintiff shall have judgment for the residue of his debt or demand:—*Provided, however*, That the plaintiff, if required shall file his claim in writing, and if the defend, ant shall make oath that the whole or any part thereof is not justly due, or that he has a counter demand, all of which he shall particularly set forth by affidavit, then the defendant shall only pay the installment required of what he admits to be due, and the justice shall proceed to try the matters in dispute between the parties; at the expiration of twelve months the defendant shall be allowed time to plead only payment of one-fifth of the amount admitted to be due, and whatever the justice may have found him indebted over and above the same: Provided further, That should the defendant fail to pay or confess judgment for the first or any subsequent installment, then and in that case, the plaintiff shall be entitled to proceed to judgment and execution for such installment: Provided further, That by consent of the plaintiff the defendant may at any time confess judgment for a stipulated sum in full and final discharge of all further demand or liability upon such claim. That all executions on judgments in actions of debt, covenant, assumpsit or account which have been, or shall be issued on judgments heretofore obtained before any magistrate, shall be levied on the property of the defendant and returned without sale; at the expiration of twelve months from such return, execution on all such judgments shall issue for only one-tenth of the amount then due; at the expiration of twelve months from that time for one fifth of the residue, and at the expiration of twelve months from that time for one-fifth of the residue, and at the expiration of twelve months more for one-half of the residue, and at the expiration of twelve months more for the balance of the debt.

Sec. 5. *Be it further ordained*, That Section 17 of the above entitled ordinance be amended to read as follows: Sec. 17. That the provisions of this ordinance shall not be construed to extend to any debts or demands contracted or penalties incurred since the first day of May, A. D. 1865 or which may hereafter be contracted or incurred except actions founded on any bond, promissory note, bill of exchange, or any other instrument of writing, or parole promise made since the first of May, 1865, in renewal of, or substitution for a contract made prior to first of May, 1865, to the full amount of the principal and interest of a debt existing prior to said day, and without other consideration than such pre-existent debt; and except also actions, suits, or process to revive, continue or enforce any judgment heretofore recovered upon any such bond, promissory note, bill of exchange or other instruments of writing or parol promise as is hereinbefore mentioned.

Sec. 6. *Be it further ordained*, That this ordinance shall be in force from and after its ratification.


## THE MORNING STAR.

THE MORNING STAR,
THE MORNING STAR,
THE MORNING STAR,

A DAILY NEWSPAPER,
A DAILY NEWSPAPER,
A DAILY NEWSPAPER,

PUBLISHED AT
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WILMINGTON, N. C.
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$2 50 FOR SIX MONTHS.
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LOCAL NEWS.
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GENERAL NEWS.
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ADDRESS,
**Wm. H. Bernard,**
*Editor & Proprietor*,
Wilmington, N. C.

IMPORTANT TO OWNERS OF STOCK.

## THE AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL
AND
## Farmers' and Stock Breeders' Advertiser.

**ONLY $1 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.**

A First-class Monthly Journal, devoted to Farming and Stock Breeding. Each number contains 36 large double-column pages, illustrated with numerous engravings. Specimen Copies free, for stamp, with list of splendid Premiums to Agents.

HORSE AND CATTLE DOCTOR, FREE.

The Publishers of the American Stock Journal have established a Veterinary Department in the columns of the Journal, which is placed under the charge of a distinguished Veterinary Professor, whose duty it is to receive questions as to the *ailments* or *injuries* of all kinds of stock, and to answer in *print*, in connection with the question, how they should be treated for a *cure*. These prescriptions are given *gratis*, and thus every subscriber to the Journal has always at his command a Veterinary Surgeon, *free of charge*. Every Farmer and Stock Breeder should subscribe for it,

N. P. BOYER & CO.
Parkesburg, Chester Co., Pa.

## J. G. VEACH'S
## MAI LANDEXPRESS LINE—Daily.

SCHEDULE FROM HIGH POINT TO SALEM

Leaves High Point at 3½ o'clock, A. M.
Arrives at Salem at 8½ o'clock, A. M.
Leaves Salem at 2½ o'clock, P. M.
Arrives at High Point at 7½ oclock, P. M.

☞ Passengers will find this line well stocked with good Stages, fine Horses, careful and accommodating Drivers, and no pains will be spared to make all who travel on this line comfortable.

☞ Special attention will be given to all *Express* matter sent to my care.

J. G. VEACH.
July 25, 1867. 25–3m

## VERMICELLI & MACARONI
AT
ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
POSTOFFICE BUILDING.
Feb. 20, 1868. 26–

## Attention! Right Dress!
## DRESS UP RIGHT!
## An entirely New Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his old friends and numerous customers, that he has reopened his **Merchant Tailoring Establishment, in the Store-house formerly occupied by R. Gray, South-West corner of Court-house square, in Winston, N. C.**, where he has a good assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, TRIMMINGS and GENTS and BOYS FURNISHING GOODS.

Also a superior assortment of ***Salem Cassimeres and Jeans***, which he offers at manufacturer's prices.

He is also prepared to furnish Clothing to Merchants, made of these goods, by the wholesale, at very low prices, as it is his intention to establish a Clothing Manufactory at this place, should he meet with sufficient encouragement. He is satisfied that the people of the South will have to commence the manufacturing of every description of goods, if they wish to become a prosperous and self-sustaining people.

He has employed some of the best workmen in the country, and is prepared to execute *custom work, in the best and most fashionable styles*, and at the shortest notice.

*Satisfaction invariably guaranteed.*

He is agent for the sale of the famous *Singer Sewing Machine*, which can be seen at his store. They are warranted to give entire satisfaction. Come and see them work before purchasing.

*New Goods received every few weeks by Express.*

☞ As the subscriber desires to do business entirely on the cash system, he most earnestly requests those indebted to him to come forward by the 1st day of January, and settle their accounts.

☞ *Country produce* will be taken in exchange for goods and work.

☞ A call is respectfully solicited.

P. A. WILSON.
Dec. 13, 1867. 17-tf

## Pure White Chester Pigs.

A LITTER OF VERY FINE PURE CHESTER PIGS for sale at my farm.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., Feb. 7, 1868. 24–1m

## HARMONIA SACRA.

JUST Received at the Book Store, a large quantity of this popular Note Book.

L. V. BLUM.

D. H. STARBUCK, SALEM, N. C. — T. J. WILSON, WINSTON, N. C.

## STARBUCK & WILSON,
## ATTORNEYS AT LAW
—AND—
## SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY,

WILL attend before the Register, and the District Courts of the United States, and carefully prosecute to their *final discharge*, all cases in Bankruptcy entrusted to them.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE

## ANTI-MALARIAL BITTERS!

NO PERSON NEED SUFFER FROM FEVER AND AGUE, AS THIS MEDICINE WILL GIVE IMMEDIATE RELIEF, AND EFFECT A PERMANENT CURE!

AS A TONIC IT IS UNEQUALLED!

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL DEALERS.

D. T. EVERTS & CO.,
*Proprietors and Sole Manufacturers Petersburg, Va.*

☞ FOR SALE AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE, *Post Office Building, Salem, N. C.*

September, 13, 1867. 4-tf

## FRESH GARDEN SEEDS
AT
## ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
*Post Office Building,*
## SALEM, N. C.

THE subscriber has just received his stock of fresh and genuine GARDEN SEEDS, to which he would respectfully invite the attention of the public.

A. T. ZEVELY.
Feb, 13, 1868. 25–

## Presentation Books!

JUST RECEIVED, a new stock of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, suitable for presents, &c.,—to which we would invite early attention.

At BLUM'S.

## J. B. HUNTER & CO.,
## Cotton Factors,
AND
## Produce Commission Merchants,
## Corner High & Water Streets,
## Portsmouth, Va.

Will sell in the markets of NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDON, Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Dried Fruit, and all marketable Produce.

Liberal advancements made on actual shipment, and personal attention paid to purchase of merchandize.

1–1y.

## TAILORING!
## HENRY HUGHES,
## SALEM, N. C.

I AM prepared to do all kinds of Work in my line, such as

CUTTING, MAKING, REPAIRING AND CLEANING,

at short notice and at low prices.

Those who entrust work to me are guaranteed satisfaction in work and price.

I return my sincere thanks to my old customers for past favors, and hope, by a strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ We wish it distinctly understood that we will work as CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Salem, Oct 1,8 1867. 9–tf.

## PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

LETTER WRITERS, & DREAM BOOK
For sale by L. V. BLUM

## Berkley, Millar & Co.
*Wholesale Dealers in*
## DRY GOODS & NOTIONS
16 WEST MAIN STREET,

Next to Exchange National Bank, NORFOLK, Va
L. BERKLEY. W. M. MILLAR. J. W. GRANDY
1–1y. *Formerly of N. C.*

## Ticknor and Fields's Publications.

### THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR 1868.

Mr. Charles Dickens furnishes an Original Story, in three or four numbers, entitled "George Silverman's Explanation."

Dr. I. I. Hayes, the Arctic Voyager, will contribute a series of papers on "Life in Greenland and the Arctic Regions."

James Parton will continue to furnish articles on cities of the United States, with prominent Industrial and other topics.

Bayard Taylor, who is now in Europe, will contribute regularly papers on "Out-of-the-Way Corners of the Old World."

Ralph Waldo Emerson commences his contributions for the year with an article on "Aspects of Culture," which appears in the January number.

Edward Evesett Hale, author of "The Man without a Country," will contribute frequently through the year.

Edwin P. Whipple will continue his series of admirable articles on English literature.

John Meredith Read, Jr., author of "An Historical Inquiry concerning Henry Hudson," will contribute a series of Historical Articles, of deep general interest.

William J. Stillman, United States Consul in Crete, will furnish a series of papers, giving his experiences and observations during the struggle of the last year or two between the Greeks and Turks.

Among the regular writers for the ATLANTIC, in addition to those already named, are Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes, Whittier, Curtis, Mrs. Stowe, Mrs. Child, Bryant, Agassiz, Hazewell, Trowbridge, Wasson, Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford, Higginson, Aldrich, Shanly, Mrs. Diaz, and scores besides of the best writers in the country.

Terms: Single subscription, $4.00 a year; Two copies $7.00; Five copies $16.00; Ten copies, $30.00; Twenty copies, $60.00, and a copy *gratis* to the person sending the Club of Twenty. Single or specimen numbers, 35 cents.

### OUR YOUNG FOLKS FOR 1868.

Mr. Charles Dickens has written *expressly* for this magazine "A Holiday Romance," which will appear in four parts, each part illustrated by John Gilbert, the greatest of English designers.

Dr. Isaac I. Hayes will finish his already famous Arctic Story, "Cast Away in the Cold."

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe will continue to write sketches like those which have made her so popular with the readers of OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

The Author of "Leslie Goldthwaite" will furnish a story entitled "When I was a Little Girl."

Mr. J. H. A. Bone will furnish six Historical Articles on very interesting subjects, which will be illustrated with historical accuracy.

The Author of the "Seven Little Sisters," one of the most charming of children's books, will tell "Dame Nature's Stories," explaining many curious facts of animal and vegetable life.

Numerous other writers who are favorites with the readers of OUR YOUNG FOLKS will contribute, such as Mrs. Louise E. Chollet, Mrs. A. M. Diaz, Mrs. Jane G. Austin, Mrs. Helen C. Weeks, T. B. Aldrich, The Author of "Little Trudy," "George Eager," and others.

The illustrations will continue to be the very best that can be obtained from such artists as Darley, Hennessy, Tenniel, Eytinge, Wier, McEntee, Stephens, Waud, Fenn, Hoppin, Fredericks, White, and Lumly. Full-page illustrations will be published every month, and occasional *colored supplements* will be presented to the subscribers.

It will thus be seen that OUR YOUNG FOLKS for 1868 has something for its patrons in every juvenile department,—*Romance, History, Fiction, Fact, Poetry, Prose, Fancy, Science, Music, Art*, and *Amusement*,—and must continue to be, as it now is, a Household Necessity and Delight.

Terms: One copy for twelve months, $2.00; Three copies, $5.00; Five copies, $8.00; Ten copies, $15.00; Twenty copies, $30.00, with an additional copy free to the getter up of the club of Twenty. Single number, 20 cents.

### EVERY SATURDAY FOR 1868.

Will contain a Brilliant Serial Story, entitled **"FOUL PLAY,"** by Charles Reade and Dion Boucicault.

Among the authors represented in EVERY SATURDAY are many of the wisest and wittiest writers of Europe,—Charles Dickens, Charles Reade, Henry Kingsley, Anthony Trollope, Matthew Arnold, Charles Kingsley, Edmund Yates, Frances Power Cobbe, Christiana G. Rossetti, Author of "John Halifax," George Sand, Edmund About, Alexander Dumas, Mrs. Oliphant J. Ruffini, A. C. Swinburn, Robert Buchanan, Jean Ingelow, Miss Thackeray, James Greenwood, Jules Janin, Edward Dicey, W. Hepworth Dixon, and Gerald Massey.

This popular weekly reproduces promptly for American readers the best and most readable portions of European periodicals. These brace Serial Tales, Short Stories, Essays,—Biographical and Descriptive,—Poems, Sketches of Travel and Adventure, Literary intelligence, and popular papers on Science. Translations from the admirable French and German periodicals are a prominent feature.

Terms: Single Number, 10 cents; Yearly Subscription, $5.00 in advance; $4.00 a year to subscribers for any other periodical published by TICKNOR & FIELDS. Monthly parts, 50 cents a number. Yearly subscription, same as for Weekly Part.


### USEFUL INFORMATION.

#### Weight of Grain.

Wheat is 60 lbs. to the bushel in all the States except Connecticut, where it is 56 lbs. Ryé is 56 lbs. in nearly all the States; Corn 56 in nearly all, but 58 in New York; Oats 32 lbs.; Barley 48 lbs.; Buckwheat 46 to 50, but mostly 48; Clover Seed mostly 60, but 64 in Ohio and New Jersey; Timothy 44; Flax Seed 56; Potatoes 60; Beans mostly 60, but 62 in New York, and 56 in Ohio; Blue-grass Seed 14 lbs; Hemp Seed 44 lbs. Dried Peaches 28 to 33; Dried Apples 22 to 28.

#### To Measure Grain in the Granary.

Divide the cubic feet by 56, and multiply by 45, and the result will be struck measure.

#### To Measure Corn in the Crib.

Multiply the length, breadth, and height together, in feet, to obtain the cubic feet; multiply this product by 4, and strike off the right figure, and the result will be shelled bushels, nearly.

The United States bushel, adopted now by the State of New York, is 2150.40 cubic inches.

The gallon, 231 cubic inches.

The dry measure gallon, or one-eighth of the bushel, is 268.8 cubic inches.

#### Measures of Weight.

The French gramme is 15.44 grains, and the kilogramme, (1,000 grammes,) is 2 lbs. 3 oz. 5 drams.

#### Contents of Cisterns

The following gives the contents of circular cisterns, for each foot in depth:

| | BARRELS. |
|---|---|
| 5 feet diameter, | 4.66 |
| 6 feet diameter, | 6.71 |
| 7 feet diameter, | 9.13 |
| 8 feet diameter, | 11.93 |
| 9 feet diameter, | 15.10 |
| 10 feet diameter, | 18.65 |

#### Distances for Planting Trees, &c.

| | FEET. |
|---|---|
| Apples, standard, | 25 to 33 |
| Apples, dwarf, | 5 to 8 |
| Pears, standard, | 20 |
| Pears, dwarf, | 8 to 10 |
| Peaches, headed back, | 12 |
| Cherries, standard, | 20 |
| Cherries, dwarf, | 8 to 10 |
| Plums, standard, | 15 |
| Plums, dwarf, | 8 to 10 |
| Quinces, | 6 to 8 |
| Grapes, | 10 to 12 |
| Gooseberries and Currents, | 4 |
| Raspberries, | 4 |
| Blackberries, | 6 to 8 |

For the above distances, the following is the number of trees required for an acre:

| | |
|---|---|
| At 4 feet apart each way | 2,720 |
| At 5 feet apart each way | 1,742 |
| At 6 feet apart each way | 1,200 |
| At 8 feet apart each way | 680 |
| At 10 feet apart each way | 430 |
| At 12 feet apart each way | 325 |
| At 15 feet apart each way | 200 |
| At 18 feet apart each way | 135 |
| At 20 feet apart each way | 110 |
| At 25 feet apart each way | 70 |
| At 30 feet apart each way | 50 |
| At 33 feet apart each way | 40 |

### THE POSTAGE LAW.

For the convenience of our readers, many of whom are uninformed as to the present postal rates, we extract and prepare the following from the existing regulations as published in the *United States Mail*.

LETTER POSTAGE—PREPAYMENT.

The law requires the postage on all letters to be prepaid by stamp or stamped envelopes—payment in money being prohibited. All drop letters must also be prepaid. The only letters on which payment is not demanded, are those addressed to the President, or Vice-President or members of Congress, and letters on official business to the chiefs of the Executive Departments of the government, the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege.

RATES.

The rates of letter postage is three cents per half ounce, throughout the United States; and three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction thereof. The ten cent Pacific rate is abolished.

The rate of postage on drop letters is two cents per half an ounce or fraction thereof, at all offices where free delivery by carrier is established. Where such free delivery is not established, the rate is one cent.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

The following is the postage on newspapers, when sent from the office of publication, to regular subscribers:

| Postage on Daily Papers to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter (three months.) | 35 cts. |
|---|---|
| Six times per week, per quarter, | 30 " |
| For Tri-Weekly, " | 15 " |
| For Semi-Weekly, " | 10 " |
| For Weekly, " | 5 " |

Weekly Newspapers (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the the county where printed and puplished, free.

*Quarterly Payments.*

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than three months. If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an official quarter, the postage received by the P. M. must still be entered in his account for that quarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions—that is, for one quarter and a third, one quarter and two thirds, &c. The law only requires that at least one quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates. Subscribers can pay the postage for a fraction of a quarter, at the same rates for a whole quarter, by including the fraction with the next whole quarter, and paying for both at the same time.

Publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publication bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications, the date when the subscription expires to be written or printed.

*Small Papers.*

Religious, Educational, and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly, in advance.

*Newsdealers.*

Newsdealers may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

*Postage on Transient Matter—Books and Circulars.*

Books, not over 4 ounces in weight, to one address, 4 cents; over 4 ounces and not over 8 ounces, 8 cents; over 8 ounces, and not over 12 ounces, 12 cents; over 12 ounces, and not over 16 ounces, 16 cents.

Circulars, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cents; over 3, and not over 6, 4 cents; over 6, and not over 9, 6 cents; over 9 and not exceeding 12, 8 cents.

*Miscellaneous.*

On miscellaneous mailable matter, embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, hand-bills and posters, book manuscripts and proofsheets, whether corrected or not, maps and prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions, the postage to be prepaid by stamps, is on one package to one address not over 4 ounces in weight, 2 cents; over 4 ounces, and not over 8 ounces, 4 cents; over 8 ounces, and not over 12 ounces, 6 cents; over 12 ounces, and not over 16 ounces, 8 cents.

*How to be Wrapped.*

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof sheets and other printed matter, and all other mail matter except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper; otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings or other matter not printed, except upon the seperate matter, at the established rates.

*Clubs.*

Where packages of newspapers or periodicals are received at any post office directed to one address and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers, which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

*Pre-payment of Transient Matter.*

All transient matter must be prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at double the prepaid rate.

Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. No such paper should be delivered unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, post-masters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. If they fail they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.


## Humorous Books.

MAJOR JONES' COURTSHIP.
CHRONICLES OF PINEVILLE.
WESTERN SCENES.
BIG BEAR OF ARKANSAS.
LOUISIANA SWAMP DOCTOR.
FORESTER'S DEER STALKERS.
AT BLUM'S.

THE
# People's Press,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
## SALEM, N. C.,
## BY L. V. BLUM

Devoted to the Dissemination of the
**LATEST NEWS,**
SUCH AS
POLITICAL,
MORAL,
SCIENTIFIC
AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE,
Always giving due attention to
THE VERY LATEST
LOCAL,
DOMESTIC,
AND FOREIGN NEWS.

The PRESS will also contain a page of choice miscellaneous reading, suitable for all ages and tastes. Carefully selected and instructive Tales and Stories will frequently grace its columns, and every exertion will be made to furnish the public with a *reliable* and entertaining newspaper

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By the Mails, and from other sources, will be carefully compiled, so that each number will contain a comprehensive selection of the most reliable intelligence from every part of the world.

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Of every type and character, (having proper regard for morality and public interests,) will receive special attention.

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L. V. BLUM.
*Salem, N. C., Aug.* 1867.

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## Salem Printing Office.
L. V. BLUM, Proprietor

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

with neatness and dispatch, upon reasonable terms.

We have refitted our office with new material, which with our stock of paper, cards and small cards, &c., on hand, will enable us to give general satisfaction in our line of business.

We are, as heretofore, prepared to print

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E. A. VOGLER
Salem, N. C., Sept. 13, 1867.

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